

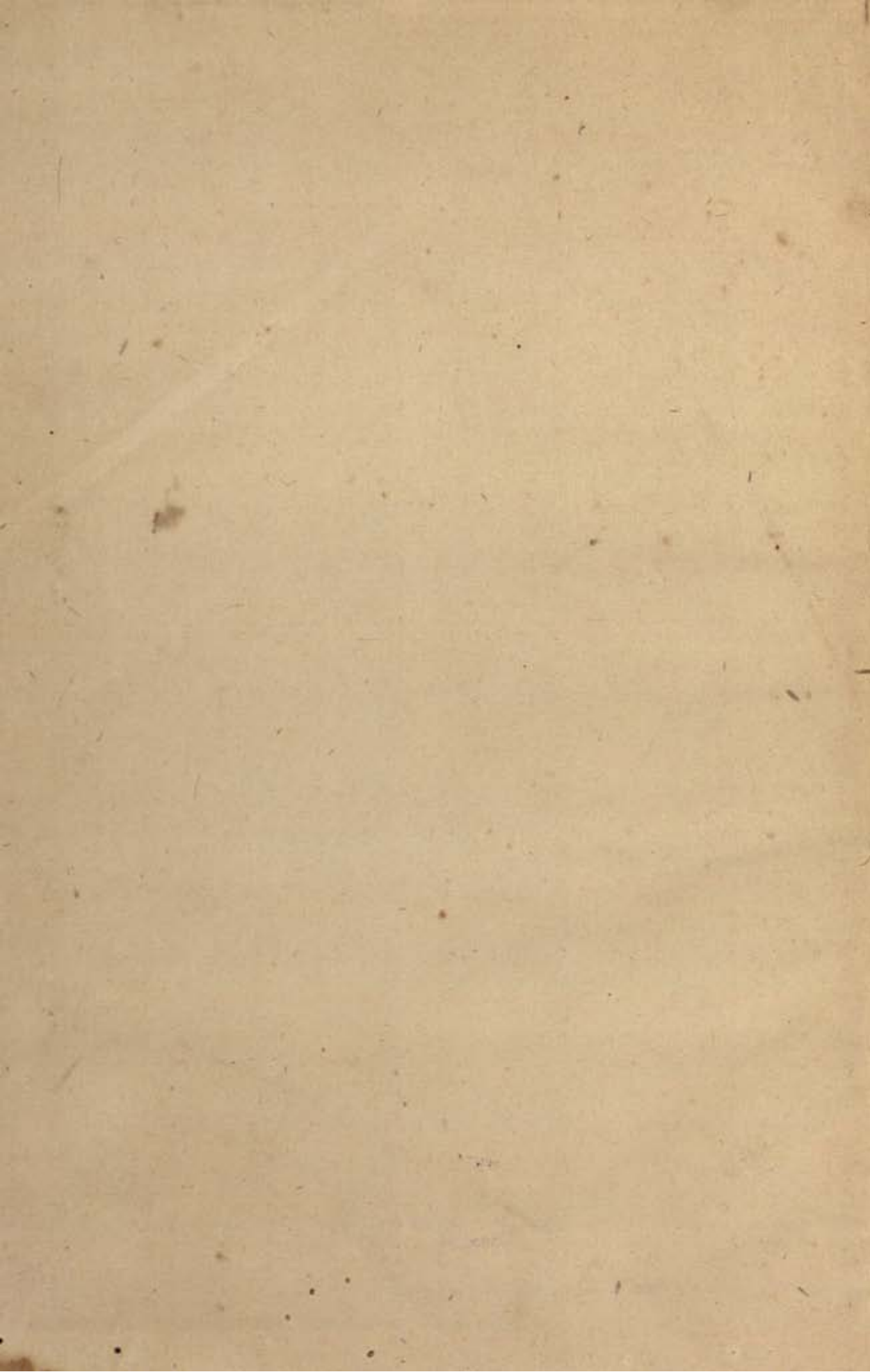
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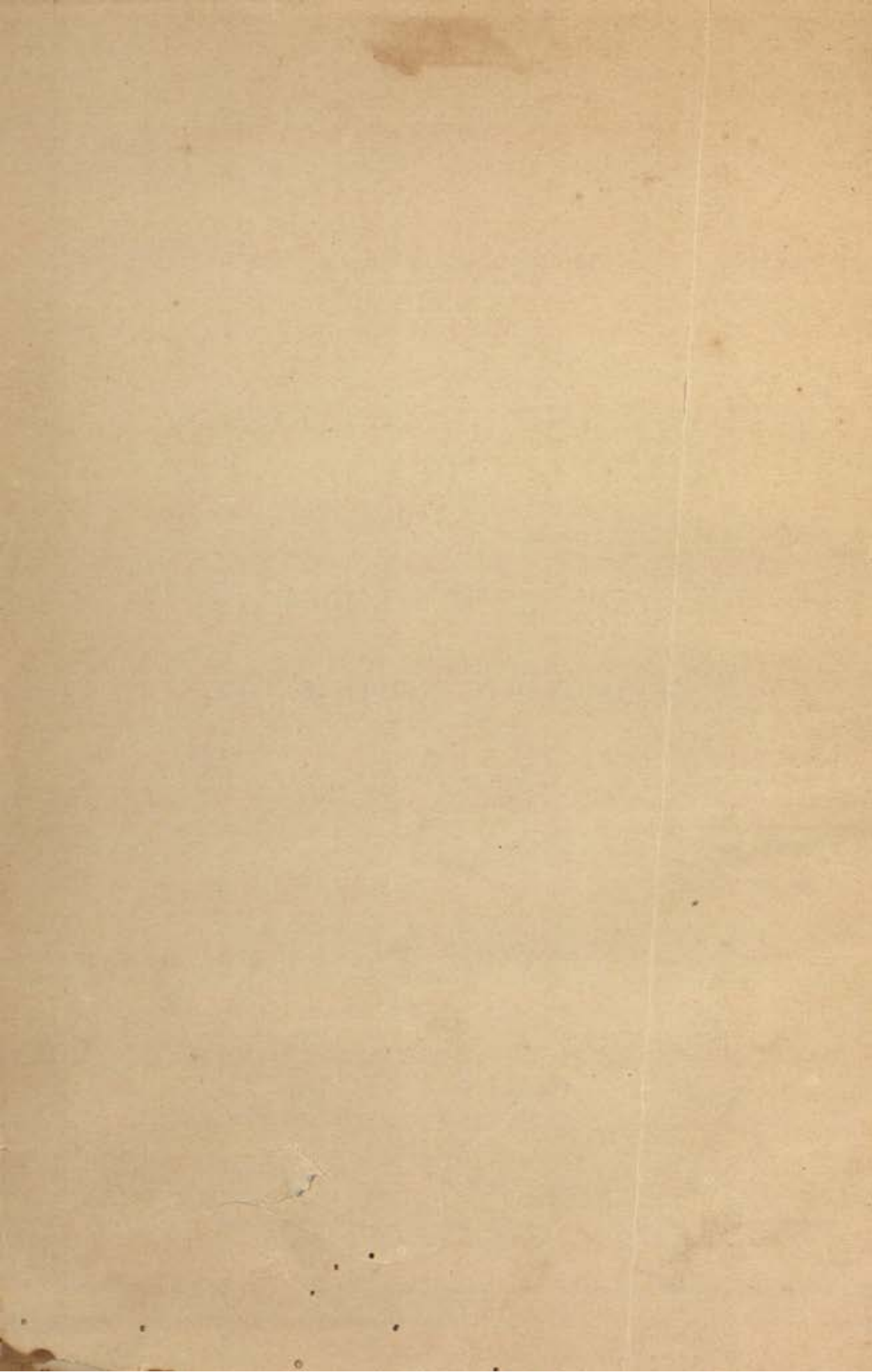
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PLANS AND DRAWINGS
OF
ATHENIAN BUILDINGS

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THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF HELLENIC STUDIES

SUPPLEMENTARY PAPER

No. 3

PLANS AND DRAWINGS OF
ATHENIAN BUILDINGS

14334

BY THE LATE

J. H. MIDDLETON, Litt.D.

EDITED BY

E. A. GARDNER



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PREFACE

THE published work of the late Dr. Middleton bore but a small proportion to the store of varied erudition and of skilled observation with which he was equipped to an exceptional degree. Owing to the liberality with which he placed his knowledge and experience at the disposal of any student who sought his advice, something is also preserved in the memory and even in the publications of his friends and pupils, and of others who felt his influence or were at one time or another associated with him in their work. Another direct record of his own observations will be welcome not only to those who knew him personally, but to all who are interested in the remains of classical antiquity; and such a record, by the kindness of Mrs. Middleton and Professor Middleton's executors, is now offered to the members of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies.

After the conclusion of his book on Rome, Dr. Middleton was employed upon the preparation of a somewhat similar book on the topography of Athens. For this purpose he had accumulated several volumes of notes, of which the most valuable consisted of architectural and topographical sketches and drawings made on the spot, mostly in the spring of 1890 and of 1892. With the help of these note-books, and of other material published and unpublished, Dr. Middleton was preparing a series of large plans and drawings, intended for reproduction in his book; and a considerable proportion of these drawings was actually finished before his work was interrupted by his death in June, 1896. The series was, however, far from complete, and no continuous text had been prepared; so that it was found impracticable to publish the book in accordance with the original design. Under these circumstances Dr. Middleton's executors, anxious to prevent the loss of so much valuable material, offered it to the Hellenic Society for publication. I was deputed by the Council of the Society to confer with Mr. Somers Clarke, who had charge of Dr. Middleton's papers; and, as a result, was able to present a report to the Council which led them to decide on the present

publication. At the same time it was decided, with Mrs. Middleton's approval, that all the plans and drawings should be revised on the spot by a competent architect, in order to make such additions and corrections as Dr. Middleton would doubtless have wished to make himself, had he been able to give them a final revision. This task was undertaken and carried out by Mr. T. D. Atkinson, who went out to Athens in April, 1899; I was myself also in Athens at the same time, and so was able to verify and to discuss many of the drawings on the spot with Mr. Atkinson. We found that some of them required corrections of detail, which Mr. Atkinson has since carried out. In a few instances, where the corrections required were so considerable that the whole would have had to be redrawn, it seemed better to suppress the drawing altogether, since our object was to prepare Dr. Middleton's own work for publication, not to base upon it a new set of drawings and plans.

The materials handed over to me by Mr. Somers Clarke suffice in most cases to show the sources from which were derived the drawings prepared for reproduction, and to distinguish what is original in them from what is repeated from earlier publications. These materials consisted of the following:

1. The large drawings themselves, from which the plates of the present publication have been reduced.

2. Sets of references to the letters inserted on most of the plates.

3. Six note-books, containing various notes relating to the subjects to be treated in the book on Athens. Of these, the most important for our present purpose are three and a portion of a fourth that contain drawings in pencil, mostly with the addition of colour, made in Greece in 1890 and 1892. The subjects are almost entirely architectural or topographical details.

4. Several maps, plans, and drawings, taken from earlier publications, and covered to a greater or less degree with notes in pencil and colour. It was evidently Dr. Middleton's practice, whenever he could manage it, to detach such published plans or drawings from their surroundings, and to annotate them on the spot. The earlier works of which he made most use in this way were Penrose's *Principles of Athenian Architecture* (first edition, 1851), and the old series of the publications of the Greek Archaeological Society, especially the number containing the report of the Greek official commission on the state of the Erechtheum.

In my notes on the plates I have indicated their origin, wherever it was possible, and so have distinguished what is new and original from what is not.

The references to the plates prepared by Dr. Middleton were practically the only portion of the text of his book on Athens which he left ready for publication. Though they would have been amply sufficient for their original

purpose, they appear, as will be seen, rather meagre in the absence of any explanatory text. I have, however, thought it better to print them just as they stand, and to supplement them by notes which are readily distinguished from them. These supplementary notes are not to be regarded as making any claim to be a commentary or discussion on the topographical questions raised. A few of them correct what appear to be oversights or errors of detail, or mention subsequent discoveries which would doubtless have led Dr. Middleton to modify or supplement his statements. But the greater part of them consists of extracts or inferences from Dr. Middleton's own note-books, such as he probably intended to embody in the text of the book. The selection of these has not been easy; perhaps more might have been included with advantage. But, from the nature of the material, it has been very difficult to reproduce without an amount of inference and interpretation which would have made Dr. Middleton's own views hard to distinguish from those of his editor; and, as has already been said, the object of the present publication is to put his observations upon record, not to base any independent work upon them.

The difficulty of an adequate publication of the contents of the note-books makes it all the more desirable that some arrangement should be made by which they may become accessible to students of architecture or of Athenian topography. I am glad to be able to announce that, by the kindness of Mrs. Middleton, and of the present Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, such an arrangement has now been made. These note-books of Dr. Middleton's will now be deposited in the Library of the Fitzwilliam Museum of which he was formerly Director; and thus students in future will be able to gather from them some reflection of the invaluable teaching which their more fortunate predecessors owed to Dr. Middleton's lectures and advice.

Before concluding this preface, I wish to point out once more, what in itself is obvious, that the most important part of the editing has been the revision of the plans and drawings by Mr. T. D. Atkinson, who gave a considerable amount of time to this work both before and after his service as architect to the excavations of the British School in Melos. The Society is to be congratulated on having secured Mr. Atkinson's help for this revision, for he was a pupil of Dr. Middleton's, and had actually assisted in the drawing of some of the plans intended for the book on Athens. At an earlier stage, I have also to acknowledge the help of Mr. H. M. Fletcher, another pupil of Dr. Middleton's, in the selection and cataloguing of the contents of the note-books.

The thanks of the Society are above all due to Dr. Middleton's executors, and especially to Mrs. Middleton, for the offer of this valuable material for

publication, and also for her contribution to the expense of producing what will prove, I trust, not only a memorial of one of the most distinguished vice-presidents of the Society, but also a welcome acquisition to all visitors to Athens and to all students of Attic topography and architecture.

E. A. GARDNER.

NOTE.—It is observed by Mr. Atkinson that the reproductions of Dr. Middleton's drawings are not so satisfactory as they would have been, had he been more accustomed to work for photographic reproduction. His drawings would have made excellent material for a wood-engraver. Dr. Middleton, however, intended to use the same process that has been used in the present publication: and this process seems suitable, since it preserves as much as possible of his own work.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

THE ACROPOLIS.

	PAGE
I. References to the Numbers on the Plan of the Acropolis (Pl. 1).	1
II. Section through the Acropolis from N. to S. (Pl. 2)	7
III. Section through the Acropolis from S. to W. (Pl. 3)	7
IV. Section of the wall of Themistocles and the Roman tank by the north-east wing of the Propylaea (Pl. 4)	8
V. Acropolis: section through the wall on the north side built by Themistocles, and the ancient water-conduit (Pl. 4)	8
VI. Wall of the Acropolis, with blocks of the entablature of the ancient Temple of Athene (Pl. 5)	9
VII. Acropolis wall: section and internal elevation near the Erech- theum (Pl. 5)	9
VIII. Section, plan and elevation of the Acropolis wall on the north side, where it is partly built of capitals and column-drums from the early Temple of Athene (Pl. 6)	10
IX. Section of the Acropolis wall (built by Kimon) near the S.E. angle, where it cuts into the ancient Pelasgic wall (Pl. 6)	10
X. Part of the Pelasgic wall at the S.E. of the Acropolis (Pl. 7)	10
XI. Section across the Chalkotheke from N. to S. (Pl. 7)	11
XII. Early Temple of Athene: cross section (Pl. 8)	11
XIII. Sections through the podium of the Parthenon (Pl. 8)	12

THE ERECHTHEUM.

XIV. Plan of the Erechtheum (Pl. 9)	12
XV. The Erechtheum: E. elevation (Pl. 10)	13
XVI. The Erechtheum: N. elevation (Pl. 11)	13
XVII. The Erechtheum: W. elevation (Pl. 12)	13

	PAGE
XVIII. The Erechtheum: section from E. to W., looking S. (Pl. 13) . . .	13
XIX. The Erechtheum: section from E. to W., looking N. (Pl. 14) . . .	13
XX. The Erechtheum: section looking E. (Pl. 15)	13
XXI. The Erechtheum: sections through the Caryatid Porch (Pl. 16) . . .	13
XXII. The Erechtheum: small doorway in the W. wall (Pl. 17) . . .	13

OTHER ATHENIAN BUILDINGS.

XXIII. Plan of the Asklepieion (Pl. 18)	14
XXIV. Part of the Stoa of Eumenes (Pl. 19)	16
Section through the Asklepieion (Pl. 19)	17
XXV. Piece of a Polygonal wall near the Asklepieion (Pl. 19)	17
XXVI. Polygonal masonry of the street front of a Greek house near the Enneacrunos fountain (Pl. 20)	18
XXVII. Section and plan of an early Greek Shrine (Pl. 20)	18
XXVIII. Masonry of part of the curved front wall of the Pnyx shown <i>in plano</i> (Pl. 21)	18
XXIX. Dionysiac Theatre. Section through the Greek Scena (Pl. 21) . . .	19
XXX. Plan of the Dionysiac Theatre (Pl. 22)	19
XXXI. Existing angle of the early Temple of Dionysos (Pl. 23)	21
XXXII. Angle where the Stoa wall joins the existing part of the early Temple of Dionysos (Pl. 23)	21
XXXIII. Plan of the Dipylon Gate (Pl. 24)	22
XXXIV. Roman water-channel and sluice-doors near the Dipylon (Pl. 25) . .	23
XXXV. Part of the wall of Themistocles near the Dipylon entrance; inside face (Pl. 25)	24

PLATES 1—25. Plans, &c., of the above thirty-five subjects.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES

THE ACROPOLIS.

I. *References to the Numbers on the Plan of the Acropolis (Pl. 1).*

1. 'Beule's Gate'; the Roman entrance, built out of marble blocks from the Choragic Monument of Nikias.
2. Southern Gate-Chamber, built of poros blocks.
3. Northern Gate-Chamber, roofed with a Byzantine brick vault.
4. Altar of the sixth century B.C., which seems to be in situ.
- 5, 5. Fine wall of poros blocks set on raking bed.
- 6, 6. Rock-cut sloping bed to receive a similar wall to that on the north side.
7. Original approach to the Acropolis, with holes cut in the rock to give foot-hold, at the base of the bastion of Nike Apteros.
8. Fine piece of polygonal wall, which was part of the defences of this entrance in early times.

1. *Plan of the Acropolis.*—M.'s plan is based upon an enlargement, to three times the scale, of the small plan published by Kawerau in the *Δελτίον Ἀρχαιολογικόν* for 1889; in reproduction it has been reduced to about $\frac{2}{3}$ of this new scale. The copy of Kawerau's plan from which M. worked is still among his papers, as also is a loose copy of Mr. Penrose's plan. Both of these are covered with notes by M.; and his notebooks are also full of matter which has been worked into the plan. The more important details are recorded more fully in IV.—XXII. Apart from the actual survey, there is evidence that almost all details were added from M.'s personal observations.

1. See *Mith. Athen.*, 1885, pl. 7. M. worked out the choragic monument of Nikias independently, but there is no evidence whether he would have maintained his restoration of it against Dörpfeld's. He expresses a doubt as to its having stood on the foundation near the

Odeum of Herodes, and notes that there is a similar foundation near the Theseum.

3. 'This gate-chamber has been partly rebuilt and enlarged in Byzantine times. The other chamber (2) on S. is unaltered. The N. chamber has a brick vaulted roof, with three Byzantine domes.'

4. 'Of Kará stone stuccoed.'

5. According to M., 'fifth century Greek wall'; at the lower part is note, 'this part seems rebuilt, where there is concrete.'

8. 'This is *transitional* between roughest blocks as in Pelasgic Acropolis wall and neat polygonal like Themistocles' wall at Dipylon. These blocks have their bed and joints dressed, but not always quite smooth. In certain places the jointing is very close, in others not.' In a sketch restoration, M. says it 'seems mere retaining wall, perhaps to path leading to Acropolis gate. It is quite unlike the massive circuit wall of Acropolis.'

- 9, 9. Modern stairs, mainly formed of the marble steps which formed the approach in Roman times.
10. Base of a statue, inscribed with the names of the sculptors Kritios and Nesiotes.
11. Pedestal of the statue of Agrippa, erected about 27 B.C.
- 12, 12. Stairs down to the well called Clepsydra; the lower part is cut in the rock.
13. Late Roman domed chamber over the Clepsydra well.
14. Remains of the poros wall of a structure earlier than the existing Propylaea, and set at a different angle.
15. Rock-cut foundations for bases of statues or altars of an earlier date than the Propylaea of Pericles.
16. Polygonal wall of a primitive bastion, built to defend the approach to the Acropolis. This early wall is buried in the podium, on which the Temple of Nike Apteros stands, but it can be seen at two places where blocks of the podium have been removed.
17. Inscribed pedestal of one of the two equestrian statues of Athenian Knights, which are mentioned by Pausanias.
The other statue occupied a similar position on the north side, near the pedestal of Agrippa's statue.
18. Remains of the marble paving of the precinct of Nike, which was partly cut away when the south wing of the Propylaea of Pericles was built; thus showing that the Temple of Nike is of earlier date than the existing Propylaea of Pericles.
19. Unfinished subterranean approach to the Acropolis cut into the rock on the south of the bastion of Nike Apteros.
20. Modern house of the guardian of the Acropolis, built against the remaining wall of a Turkish bastion.
- 21, 21. Massive polygonal wall, which formed the south-west angle of the primitive fortress on the Acropolis.
22. Remains of the approach to the Propylaea of Kimon.
23. Well preserved anta of Kimon's Propylaea, and marble base of a bronze tripod.
24. South wing of the Propylaea of Pericles, finished on a reduced scale.

12. The top few steps, as is noted by M., have been built up in recent times of stone and marble.

13. With 'row of life-size Byzantine saints on both sides on vault.' The caves of Apollo and Pan, marked just above the Clepsydra, have been shown by more recent excavations to lie, in all probability, further E. See 'Εφημερίς Αρχαιολογική, 1897, pl. 1-4.

14. 'Propylaea N. wing W. wall stands on wall at different angle. This wall seems older than Mnesicles. It is built of many different coloured poros, and has some few blocks of Kara travertine. Can it be part of Kimon's Propylaea?'

17. Pausanias says they were the sons of Xenophon; but this is probably merely a mistake due to the name Xenophon occurring in the inscription. The bases have one inscription right way up, another, evidently earlier than the building of the Propylaea, inverted, but identical in form. The base was used later for a statue of Germanicus. See *J.H.S.*, xi. 211, and 'Αρχ. Δελτίον, 1889, p. 181.

18. This inference of M. has been confirmed by the discovery of the inscription relating to the building of the Temple of Nike. See 'Εφ. Αρχ. 1897, pl. 11.

19. Cf. Penrose in *J.H.S.*, xv. p. 249.

25. Marble base of a statue placed in front of the statue of Athene Hygieia.
26. Marble base inscribed with a list of the agonistic victories of Kallias, not in situ.
27. Rock-cut foundations for part of Kimon's Propylaea.
28. The north wing or Pinacotheca of the Propylaea.
29. Water channel or culvert (it is deep down and covered in), of the fifth century B.C., built of massive blocks of poros stone.
30. Rain-water channels and cisterns of the sixth century B.C.
- 31, 31. Foundations of poros stone of a large building of the fifth century B.C.
- 32, 32. Rain-water channel cut in the rock, once covered with a stone lid.
33. Later branch channel to lead water to the Roman tank.
- 34, 34. Early road, partly rock-cut.
35. Rock levelled to receive some large base of a statue.
36. Another rock foundation, with blocks of poros stone, which were probably part of a great pedestal.

Either this or the foundation at 35 belonged to the colossal bronze statue of Athene Promachos by Pheidias.

37. Remains of a square tower of polygonal masonry, belonging to the earliest structures on the Acropolis.
38. Flight of steps leading down to the base of the Acropolis wall, and so out towards the west. These stairs are probably the work of Kimon.
39. Modern masonry, built to block up the exit at the foot of Kimon's stairs.
40. Wall of neat poros blocks of a building probably erected by Kimon.
41. Place where walls of three buildings, of three different dates, and set on three different axes, meet together.
42. Stairs leading down to an ancient exit from the Acropolis through a subterranean rock-cut passage. This is possibly the place where the Persians entered the Acropolis in 480 B.C.

27. M. suggests that the square hole here is the mark of the anta.

29, 30. See IV. and V.; a late wall near 30 is intentionally omitted on the plan.

38. M.'s theory is that these steps, with their immediate surroundings, were built by Kimon against the earlier wall of the Acropolis built by Themistocles. 'The stair wall is built against parapet wall; courses do not range and stair wall hides smooth face and very neat drafts.' The present ground at the top of the steps is 'a good deal below level of Kimon, but about the same as older level of Themistocles.'

39. Besides the exit to the stairs, there is also here the exit to the long natural cleft in the rock approached by the other stair, 42. This was cleared recently. See 'Ep. 'ApX. 1897, pl. 1.

40. 'The stoa, which is clearly not before Kimon's time, shows that the Acropolis wall near was probably work of Themistocles; the ground level of Acropolis wall is lower than ground level temp. Kimon. Part of Themistocles' wall was hidden soon after it was built, hence it is now wonderfully perfect.' Cf. 43.

41. The red-hatched course 'is oldest, of Kari travertine.' The second (40) was destroyed when the third was built; this last 'looks late, as the big blocks are very badly put together and many are blocks set on edge.' The part of 40 to W. of this was rebuilt when the later wall was built 'in same rude way,' with 'pre-used blocks.'—M.

42. See 39. The distance from wall at 38 to wall at 42, which only measures 47 feet on the plan, is actually 52 feet.

4 PLANS AND DRAWINGS OF ATHENIAN BUILDINGS.

43. Best preserved piece of Kimon's wall. At this place part of the entablature of the Temple of Athene, which was burnt by the Persians, is built into Kimon's wall.
44. Well preserved remains of polygonal structures of early dates.
45. Wall of the 5th Century B.C. built of poros stone.
46. Byzantine chamber with brick vault.
47. Wall of partly polygonal masonry of the 5th century B.C.
48. Point where Kimon's wall joins the wall of Pericles.
49. Blocks of conglomerate stone.
50. Rock levelled to receive some structure, probably the Altar of Zeus Hypsistos, near the Sacred Olive Tree, within the Pandroseion precinct.
51. North Porch of the Erechtheum.
52. Brick Cistern of Roman date, sunk through the marble paving on the north side of the Erechtheum.
53. Area excavated to a lower level to expose part of the wall of Pericles built of very long blocks of poros stone.
54. Piece of Acropolis wall rebuilt in modern times.
55. Piece of Pericles' wall, partly built with unfinished marble drums of columns. Some original slit windows exist here.
56. This shows the original flight of 12 marble steps, which led down from the higher level at the east of the Erechtheum. The present steps are modern and are not exact restorations of the old stairs, either in number or position.
57. Pit excavated to expose the marble drums of columns and steps which are built into the wall of Pericles.
58. Fragment of a very large Ionic capital made of poros stone.
59. Fragments of marble tables for offerings, votive stelae and other objects.

43. See VI. From M.'s note it might appear that he thought Kimon built in this early entablature above the smooth courses of Themistocles' wall, when he also raised the ground level; but on the other hand, M. notices that the smooth drafted courses which he assigns to Themistocles range with the architrave and frieze visible outside. Probably therefore, unless he changed his opinion, he intended in the reference to 43 to write Themistocles, and not Kimon. He repeatedly names this part, 'Wall of Themistocles,' in his note-books, and in one case has altered 'Kimon' to 'Themistocles'; cf. VI. I think it better, however, to leave Kimon here in M.'s reference rather than alter it to what I believe he meant, especially as the same name is repeated in 48. It will, of course, be remembered that Kimon's wall, according to the usually accepted tradition, is the S. wall of the Acropolis, to which

the part at the E. end must probably be added.

47. 'Probably part of terrace wall to support earth of higher level of Pandroseion.' As to its date, M. seems to have varied in opinion, for in his note-book he calls it 'very neat piece of fourth century poros wall, partly polygonal, but not of big blocks; one is Acropolis rock.'

48. For Kimon here, see 43. 'The blocks of Pericles' walls have very fine face and arisses, but not the tooth-marks which are so clear on Themistocles' wall.' For Pericles, cf. 55, 57.

51, 52, 69-70. See XIV.-XXII.

55. See VII. 'Probably temp. Pericles since Kimon's blocks (drums) are used.'

57. The primitive walls, of which the beginnings are here indicated, M. probably intended to finish from Kawerau's plan. But I have not thought it worth while to have them added or coloured red.

60. Ancient approach by a rock-cut flight of steps to the primitive royal Palace on the Acropolis.
61. Probable position of the ancient gateway at the top of the rock-cut stairs.
62. Pit excavated to expose capitals and drums of columns made of poros stone, from the Temple of Athene which was destroyed by the Persians. These remains are built into the wall of Pericles.
63. Similar capitals of poros stone which are now lying on the surface of the ground.
- 64, 64. Remains of primitive polygonal wall.
65. Rock carefully levelled and cut to receive the S.E. angle of the peristyle of the early Temple of Athene.
66. Well preserved fragment of the peristyle wall of the early Temple of Athene.
67. Two poros bases of wooden columns in the hall of the primitive 'Palace of Erechtheus,' below the floor of the cella of the early Temple of Athene.
68. Eastern chamber of the Erechtheum, which was probably the shrine of Athene Polias.
69. Middle chamber of the Erechtheum.
70. Western chamber of the Erechtheum, probably the Cecropeion.
71. Caryatid porch of the Erechtheum resting on the peristyle wall of the early Temple of Athene.
72. Single block still in situ of the top course of the peristyle of the early Temple of Athene.
- 73, 73. North wall of the same peristyle, which still exists to nearly its full height of from 12 to 15 feet.
74. Fragment of one of the walls of the 'Palace of Erechtheus.'
75. Rock-cut inscription which marks the site of the statue of 'Earth praying for rain,' mentioned by Pausanias.
76. Inscribed fragments of the base of the statues of Conon and Timotheos mentioned by Pausanias.
- 77, 77. Rock-cut cisterns for storing rain-water.
78. Principal chamber or Hecatompædon of the Parthenon.
79. Western chamber, probably the part called 'the Parthenon.'
80. Opisthodomos of the Parthenon.
- 81, 81. Parts where the marble paving is missing, so that the foundation blocks of poros stone are visible.
82. Modern staircase to the top of the Parthenon.
- 83, 83. Podium of neatly cut poros blocks built by Kimon.

69. The exit is blocked 'with mediæval (?) or Roman (?) masonry. The marble blocks at the lower part *may* be of Greek date; the upper part is much later and is of small stones.'

62. See VIII.

67. See XII. 'Very similar to those at Mycenæ.'

77. These five seem to be called indifferently by M. wells or cisterns; I do not think he meant to make any distinction.

82. This staircase is in the lower part of the minaret of the mosque.

83. See XIII.

84. S.E. angle of the podium of the Parthenon, which at this point is about 40 feet high above the rock.
 85. Junction of the built podium with the levelled rock at the east end of the Parthenon.
 86. Circular temple of Roma and Augustus, on a square podium of poros stone.
 87. Fragments of the inscribed frieze of the Temple of Roma.
 88. One of the capitals of the upper tier of Doric columns in the main cella of the Parthenon.
 89. Highest point of the Acropolis rock, where the great altar of Athene probably stood.
 - 90, 90. Remains of the walls on rock-cut foundations, which supported the platform on which the Altar of Athene stood.
 91. Holes for votive stelae.
 92. Rock-cut foundations for some structure near the great altar.
 93. Rock levelled to receive some other building or altar.
 94. Modern octagonal belvedere.
 95. Rock levelled, with perpendicular scarped faces on two sides, to receive some building of unknown use.
 96. Well preserved piece of the primitive polygonal wall of defence.
 97. Breach in the Acropolis wall repaired in modern times.
 - 98, 98. Remains of some buildings of unknown use, constructed of neatly cut poros blocks.
 99. Choragic monument of Thrasylos.
 - 100, 100. Two columns with triangular abaci to receive votive bronze tripods.
 - 101, 101. Rock scarped to a curved surface, forming the back of the cavea of the Dionysiac Theatre.
 102. Doric capitals of poros stone, from the early temple of Athene.
 103. Unfinished marble drums prepared for Kimon's Parthenon.
 104. Open area in front of the larger Museum.
 105. Architrave of poros stone with an interesting inscription of the sixth century B.C.
 106. Wall of poros stone running diagonally, not visible above the present ground level.
 107. Building of poros stone, not now visible.
 - 108, 108. Retaining wall for temporary use during the building of the Parthenon, not visible now, except at one point (110).
 109. Modern pit excavated to show the angle of the massive stone platform which skirts the Acropolis wall at the S.E. angle.
 110. Pit excavated to show the stairs in the 5th century retaining wall, and, below it, the primitive polygonal wall.
 111. Pit excavated to show the angle of a massive retaining wall of poros blocks.
96. See IX. and X. block,' and no evidence of its being an archi-
105. In M.'s notes this is only called 'rough trave is mentioned.

112. Hole surrounded with blocks of travertine from the peristyle of the early Temple of Athene, and drums from Kimon's Parthenon.
113. Marble base of a colossal statue, with an inscription in beautiful letters of the 5th century B.C.
- 114, 114. Rock-cut flight of nine steps leading up to the platform at the west end of the Parthenon.
- 115, 115. Steps of poros stone inserted where the rock is wanting.
116. Marble base of a statue inscribed with the name of C. Aelius Gallus.
117. Rock-cut foundation for the colonnade in front of a long stoa, which was probably the Chalkotheke.
- 118, 118. Front wall of the Chalkotheke.
119. Doric capitals of poros stone from the early Temple of Athene. These capitals bear marks of the Persian fire which destroyed the chief buildings on the Acropolis.
120. Unfinished marble drum from Kimon's Parthenon.
121. Rock-cut area and foundations of a long building on the east side of the precinct of Brauronian Artemis.
122. Marble blocks which belong to the base of the statue of the Trojan horse by Strongylion; see Paus. I. xxiii. 8.
123. Rock-cut steps leading up into the precinct of Brauronian Artemis, with holes for stelae along the side of the stairs.
124. Holes cut in the rock to hold 12 votive stelae.
- 125, 125. Neatly scarped rock with stepped foundations cut to receive the precinct wall of Brauronian Artemis on the north.
126. Quadrant-shaped foundation cut in the rock, probably for the pedestal of some group of sculpture.
127. Marble pedestal of some colossal statue of Roman date.
128. Rounded block of marble, part of a base, inscribed with the name of Nesiotes.
129. Existing portion of the poros wall of the precinct of Brauronian Artemis.

112. Travertine is the term regularly used by M. for Kará stone.

118. See XI.

127. This is usually supposed to be an altar with prothysis, and associated with the worship of Athene Hygieia; cf. 25.

II, III.—See References on Plates 2, 3.

II. *Section through the Acropolis from N. to S.* (References on plate).—The section is along the red dotted line on I. I cannot find among M.'s notes any material for the right-hand or southern portion of this section; there is some material for the northern portion, which is also used in XII. and XVII. The walls and terracing, D to G, were only visible during the excavation.

III. *Section through the Acropolis from S. to W.* (References on plate).—The section is along the red dotted line on I. There is a gap between I and J, where the line turns at right

angles and runs up the steps into the Brauronian temenos.

Materials for the whole of this section exist among M.'s notes.

L. Above the nine rock-cut steps, M. restores seven or eight poros steps to reach the level of the terrace in front of the Parthenon.

P, Q. The accepted nomenclature, based on the inscriptions, is Parthenon for P, and Hecatompēdos naos for Q. M. appears on this plan to indicate some different theory, of which I find no trace in his notes. See I. 78, 79.

IV.—*Section of the wall of Themistocles and the Roman tank by the North-east wing of the Propylaea* (Pl. 4): at No. 29 on the Acropolis Plan.

- A. Upper part of the wall, which at this point is missing; see V.
- B. Existing wall, below the internal ground level.
- D. Water conduit, built together with the wall of Themistocles, when the older conduit (shown in V) was blocked up.
- E, and F. Brick and concrete wall of the Roman tank, formed in two thicknesses as shown. The outer portion E has been mostly cut away at this end.
- G. Bottom of the tank, formed by two courses of tiles laid on concrete, and covered with hard cement (*opus signinum*).
- H. Present level of the earth at the bottom of an excavated hole, far below the ground level of the 5th. century.

V.—*Acropolis; section through the wall on the north side built by Themistocles and the ancient water-conduit* (Pl. 4).

- A. Parapet wall of very smoothly worked blocks of poros stone, with draughted beds, as shown in VI.
- B. Rough projecting footing at the old ground level.
- C, C. Lower part of the wall, nearly ten feet thick.
- D, D. Massive cross wall built of soft yellow poros stone; the foundation of a building of the time of Themistocles.
- E, E. Mediaeval wall built on made earth mixed with stones. This wall, not being ancient, is not shown on the Acropolis Plan.
- F. Earth and stones under the cross wall D, D.
- G. Side of the ancient conduit built of neat blocks of hard poros stone. This conduit is blocked up by the later cross wall D, D.
- H. Ancient water-conduit partly rock-cut, and partly formed of masonry; see No. 30 on the Acropolis Plan. It was lined with fine hard waterproof stucco.
- J. Branch conduit, cut in the rock, which joins the conduit H at right angles. The hatching at J shows the rock-cut side of the conduit.
- K. Foundation wall built of soft yellow poros stone; see No. 31 on the Acropolis Plan.
- L. Side of the branch conduit built of hard poros stone.
- M. Another foundation wall of soft poros; see No. 31 on the Acropolis plan.
- N. Late wall built on made earth.
- O. Rock-cut water conduit shown at No. 32 on the Acropolis Plan.

IV. The section is really looking N.W. or W.N.W. rather than N. It is evidently based on sketches in M.'s notes.

C, omitted in M.'s references, is the wall of the stoa, I 31.

V. This section is based on a very full series of notes and drawings in M.'s notebooks.

D. This is the partition wall of the stoa I 31.

P. Section of ditto. The dotted lines at Q show the missing slabs of stone which formed the lid of the conduit.

R. Cross section of the conduit, of which the longitudinal section is shown at L.

VI.—*Wall of the Acropolis, with blocks of the entablature of the ancient Temple of Athene* (Pl. 5); see No. 43 on the Plan of Acropolis.

A, A. Cornice of the pre-Persian temple, of poros stone; projecting on the outside of the wall.

B, B. Rough back of the blocks of the cornice, seen on the inside.

D. Marble metopes of the ancient temple.

E, E. Architrave blocks of do., of poros stone. This is one of the longer blocks; others near are several inches shorter.

F, F. Blocks of fine poros stone, prepared by Themistocles.

G, G. Inner face of Themistocles' wall, built with very smooth blocks and draughted beds, as shown full size at K.

H, H. Projecting foundation of Themistocles' wall, below the ground level; the blocks here are rough on the face.

J. Filling-in of made earth behind Themistocles' wall.

K. Section, full size, of the draughted beds of the blocks G, G.

L. Tooling, full size, on the face of Themistocles' wall. This shows, with much exaggerated distinctness, the marks of the wide square-toothed chisel, which was used to dress the exposed face of the fine yellow poros blocks to a smooth surface. It is only under a strong side light that these chisel-marks are visible. The whole of the inner face of Themistocles' wall, above the ground line (that is between H, H and B, B), was dressed in this way.

N.B. The old entablature is more broken than is shown in the drawing.

VII. *Acropolis wall; section and internal elevation near the Erechtheum* (Pl. 5).

A. Upper part of the wall of Pericles, built of smooth poros blocks with draughted beds.

B. Rough projecting footing, below the old internal ground level, before the level was lowered for the Erechtheum.

C, C. Two original slit-windows in the parapet wall.

D, D. Course of rough poros blocks from the early Temple of Athene, used to build the foundations of the wall of Pericles. Some of these blocks have the holes for lifting tackle.

E. Upper course of unfinished marble drums of columns, with projecting blocks for lifting, built into the wall of Pericles.

F. Lower course of marble drums.

VI. Based on measured drawings in M.'s note-books.

K, L. These were 'full-size' in M.'s drawing,

but are not so, of course, in this reduced reproduction. The draft is noted as 1½ in. wide.

VII. Based on drawings in M.'s note-books,

10 PLANS AND DRAWINGS OF ATHENIAN BUILDINGS.

- G. Foundation block (at the present ground level) for the marble paving on the north of the Erechtheum, which was laid nearly eight feet below the old ground level at this point.
- H. Level of the marble paving.
- J, J. Start of the marble stairs leading by twelve steps to the higher level at the east of the Erechtheum.

VIII.—*Section, Plan and Elevation of the Acropolis Wall on the north side where it is partly built of Capitals and Column-drums from the early Temple of Athene (Pl. 6).*

- A. Upper part of the parapet wall, now missing.
- B. Existing two courses of the parapet, smoothly worked.
- C. Rough courses of stone below the internal ground level.
- D, D. Poros capitals from the early temple of Athene.
- E. Column-drum from ditto.
- F, F. Ground level on the inside.
- G. Inside of the parapet, smoothly worked, but not draughted.
- H, H. Abaci of the early capitals, which show on the external face of the wall. Each abacus has a large dowel-hole in the centre.
- J, J. Drums of poros columns, with one side sawn off; see L.
- K. Early capitals shown in plan, horizontally.
- L. Early column-drums.

In the section and plan of the wall, the black shows portions of the early Temple of Athene in section.

The plain hatching shows work of the fifth century B.C.

The cross hatching shows the Acropolis rock.

IX. *Section of the Acropolis wall (built by Kimon) near the S.E. Angle, where it cuts into the ancient Pelasgic wall (Pl. 6); see No. 96 on the Acropolis Plan.*

- A, A. Stone platform, about 18 feet wide, extending beyond the solid wall.
- B. Parapet wall now missing at this part.
- C. Made earth and stones used to fill up the higher level when Kimon's wall was built.
- D. Primitive Pelasgic wall; see No. 96 on the Acropolis Plan.

X. *Part of the Pelasgic wall at the S.E. of the Acropolis (Pl. 7); see No. 96 on the Plan of the Acropolis.*

At this part the wall is about 15 feet 6 inches thick; it is all built of the local rock, roughly hammer-dressed.

VIII. Based on drawings in one of M.'s note-books, I. 62.

G. If the reference is right, the upper part of the drawing shows the inside of the wall, the lower the outside. Probably the confusion was unintentional.

IX. Based on drawings in one of M.'s note-books.

X. Based on drawings in M.'s note-books; I. 96.

"The rock is smoothed, but not levelled to receive wall."

XI. *Section across the Chalkotheke from North to South* (Pl. 7).

- A. South-west angle of the Parthenon.
- B. Flight of nine steps, partly rock-cut, leading up to the platform in front of the west end of the Parthenon; see Nos. 114 and 115 on the Acropolis Plan.
- C. Rock-cut foundation for the row of columns in front of the Chalkotheke; see No. 117 on the Acropolis Plan.
- D. Lower (existing) part of the front wall of the Chalkotheke; see No. 118 on the Acropolis Plan.
- E, E. East end wall of the Chalkotheke.
- F. Back wall of the Chalkotheke and precinct wall of the Acropolis.
- G. Additional thickness of masonry built against this part of Kimon's Acropolis wall in mediaeval times.

XII. *Early Temple of Athene; cross section* (Pl. 8).

- A. Single travertine block of the top course of the peristyle, which still exists *in situ*.
- B. Rebate cut to receive the paving blocks of the peristyle.
- C. Column of the peristyle (restored).
- D. Second step of the peristyle, corresponding to the course K on the south side.
- E, E. Rough blocks of the north foundation wall, which faces on to the Pandroseion precinct.
- F, F. Ground level at the prehistoric period when "the Palace of Erechtheus" was in use. This is also the present ground level.
- G, G. Foundations of the cella wall, built of Acropolis rock.
- H, H. Blocks of brown [poros] stone which formed the bases of two of the wooden columns in the Megaron of the "Palace of Erechtheus." They are shown in plan, below. The start of the wooden columns (restored) is shown in the drawing, resting on the stone bases.
- J, J. Foundation wall which carried the internal rows of columns in the early cella.
- K. Existing course at the level of the second step on the south side.
- L. Top step corresponding to the block A on the north side, restored.
- M. Rock-cut rain-water gutter on the south side.

N.B. The parts shown in outline are restored from existing evidence. Nothing now exists *in situ* above the block A on the north side, and the course K on the south.

XI. Based on drawings in M.'s note-books.
B. Nine rock-cut steps exist; it would take seven or eight more poros ones to reach the level in front of the Parthenon.

C. M. seems here to have misinterpreted his own drawing; at this point the foundation for the columns is not a trench cut in the rock, but

a levelled strip with the rock rising above it on the left only, according to a careful and detailed drawing in his note-book.

XII. Based on drawings in M.'s note-book.

A. Travertine is the word regularly used by M. for Kará stone.

The level of the cella floor is conjectural: that of the peristyle is given by the rebate B in the block A.

The cross hatching shows the existing walls of the early cella, which are built of Acropolis rock.

The single hatching shows the foundations under the peristyle, which was added in the sixth century B.C.

These foundations are built of travertine stone from the Kará quarries.

XIII. *Sections through the podium of the Parthenon* (Pl. 8).

A, A, A. The three marble steps of the stylobate which ran all round the Parthenon.

B, B. Foundation blocks of poros stone.

C. A block worked with 3 fasciae from some earlier building, used in the foundation under a step of Pericles' Parthenon.

D. Rebate or sinking to receive the paving slabs on the top of the projecting podium of poros stone.

E. Off-set at the edge of the podium with riser worked in fasciae. This appears to be Kimon's work.

F. Raised panel on the blocks of the podium.

G. Lowest marble step, which is omitted on the south side; see section at D.

H. Rock-cut gutter for rain-water at the eastern part of the north side.

J, J. Foundation blocks of poros stone at the western half of the north side.

The section at H shows the eastern portion of the north side.

The section at J, J, shows the western portion.

XIII. Based on drawings in M.'s note-books.

C. By travertine, here as elsewhere, M. means Kará stone. If, as is commonly supposed,

this is the top step of the earlier Parthenon, it is evidently not in situ.

G. It might rather be described as a *σθύρα* or "foundation course."

THE ERECHTHEUM.

XIV.—XXI. *See references on Plates 9-16.*

XIV.—XXII. M.'s series of drawings of the Erechtheum really constitutes a more accurate and complete publication of the building than any that has hitherto appeared. A final publication of the Erechtheum, in accordance with the requirements of modern research, and including a discussion of all the evidence of literature and inscriptions, is one of the chief desiderata of classical archaeology. Meanwhile, the present publication may serve as a stop-gap, and should be useful to future students.

M.'s plan and drawings are not measured afresh, but are based upon those published by the Greek official commission in the *Πρακτικά τῆς ἐν τῷ Ἐρεχθεῖᳵ ἰστορίας*, 1853. But M.'s copies of those drawings are not only covered with

notes and additions made by him on the spot, but are also supplemented by numerous studies of details in his note-books; and the results of these have been worked into the plans and drawings he prepared for publication. There is a mass of detailed observations as to the Erechtheum in M.'s notebooks, which it is impossible to reproduce here.

XIV. *Plan of the Erechtheum.* This plan is based on the one in the *Πρακτικά*, Pl. 1, but a good deal altered from it, the plan being taken at a lower level, and all details being added.

For the evidence as to the cross walls, &c. see the sections.

The screen wall marked above the peristyle of the Old Temple, just to the west of the

Caryatid porch, is inferred from indications on the porch itself (see W. elevation, XVII), and on the top extant course of the peristyle.

The piece of "levelled rock," marked in the Pandroseion, is supposed by M. to have been the site of the altar of Zeus Hysistos under the sacred olive tree. Cf. I. 50.

In the N. porch, about the middle of the N. side of the place where the pavement is broken away, may be distinguished the smooth edge of the square hole once left to allow the trident-marks beneath to be visible from the porch. To the west of this hole is the late well-hole leading to the cistern below, connected by a vault with the large tank to the east. For the tank in the compartment between the N. porch and the Caryatid porch, see XVIII—XXI; the dotted lines on the plan indicate the marble slabs of its original roof, of which the ends only remain below the west wall, see XXII. Q. It will be noted that the columns in the elevations are not drawn as fluted.

XV. *The Erechtheum, E. elevation.* A new drawing, not corresponding to any in the *Πρακτικά*, but probably derived from same measurements.

XVI. *The Erechtheum, N. elevation.* A new drawing, as XV.

Above the course of double height, above the floor line, the wall sets back three eighths of an inch.

XVII. *The Erechtheum, W. elevation.* This is based on *Πρακτικά*, pl. 2, but considerably modified and added to in details. For the small door, see XXII. The rough sinking for the screen is visible on the Caryatid porch, cf. XIV.

XVIII. *The Erechtheum; section from E. to W., looking S.*—This section is based on *Πρακτικά*, Pl. 5, with considerable additions and modifications.

XIX. *The Erechtheum; section from E. to W., looking N.*—This section is based on *Πρακτικά*, Pl. 4, with considerable additions and modifications.

As to the two western partition walls, M. suggests that the narrower and more easterly was of wood; and the other, more westerly, was of marble, and later; the 'hole cut out for it exposed clamps and dowels.' But 'higher up there is part of a bond projecting from face of wall, so that this wall seems to have been built before Erechtheum was completed—change of intention, as in the Caryatid porch—probably during interval of pause.'

XX. *The Erechtheum; section looking E.*—This section is based on *Πρακτικά*, Pl. 6, with considerable alterations and additions.

XXI. *The Erechtheum; sections through the Caryatid porch.*—These sections are based on materials in M.'s note-books.

XXII.—*Erechtheum, the small doorway in the West Wall (Pl. 17).*

A, A. Line of section through the west wall, near the door, at the point where the inner step (at B D in plan, D in the section) is not worked in the same block as the great slab Q Q. The dotted surfaces at B B show the bed prepared to receive the step worked in a separate block, whereas at C this inner step is worked out of the same block as the outer step O and Q Q.

D. Shows the end of the inner step by the door, and (below) its section.

E. Angle of the under-surface or bed of one of the blocks of the door-jamb (at H in the elevation) where a break exposes the bed of the block, as now visible when looking up.

F. Is the smooth draught worked along the edges of the beds of marble blocks; G is the inner portion of the bed which is not rubbed smooth, but left with the marks of the fine-toothed chisel.

J. Is the part of the jamb which was cut away when the door was widened in Christian times; hence the smooth draught does not now return round the edges of the block.

XXII. This is from drawings in M.'s note-books. He evidently made a careful study of this doorway. The pieces of carved moulding which he has worked in lie on the ground to

the W. of the Erechtheum; there is also a similar piece in the British Museum, Cat. 418. These have usually been supposed to come from the original E. door; cf. *J.H.S.* xii, p. 4.

14 PLANS AND DRAWINGS OF ATHENIAN BUILDINGS.

- K. End of the lintel block of the inner architrave of the door, with a sinking and two pins to fix a console.
- L. Notch cut to receive the end of the lintel of the inner marble door frame.
- M, M. Part of the door-jamb cut away when the opening was widened probably in Christian times.
- N. Inner moulded door-frame, shown in its supposed position.
- O. Outer step.
- P. Limit to which this outer step reached.
- Q, Q. Great marble slab which roofed over the salt water tank.
- R, R. Cross wall of poros stone which formed one side of the tank, and was the foundation of the western partition wall in the cella.
- S, S. Start of the pavement outside, worked in the same block of marble as the inner and outer steps (D and O) and the slab Q which covered the tank.

OTHER ATHENIAN BUILDINGS.

XXIII. *Plan of the Asklepion* (Pl. 18).

1. Cave containing the sacred spring, paved with pebble mosaic.
2. Wall built of fine poros blocks with dado and coping of Hymettian marble.
3. Rudely built Byzantine wall added in front of the original wall.
4. Original cross wall, now destroyed, near the end of the stoa of Asklepios.
5. Foundation blocks of the inner row of columns of the stoa.
- 6, 6. Rudely built wall and arcade, added in Byzantine times.
7. Original end wall of stoa, built of very neat draughted poros blocks.
- 8, 8. Existing marble steps and bases of the front row of columns.
9. Marble slab, formerly a low screen at the S. E. angle of the stoa.
10. Marble-lined bath added in Byzantine times.
11. Foundations of the altar of Asklepios.
12. Polygonal wall at the east end of the Asklepion.
- 13, 13. Polygonal wall on the south.
14. Upper part of choragic monument which now lies on the south polygonal wall.
15. Ancient wall.
16. Walls supporting the cavea of the great theatre.
- 17, 17. Wall of the passage and stairs to the theatre, built of conglomerate stone.

XXIII. This is based on the plan by M. Mitsakis in the *Πρακτικά* for 1878. M. did not add so much here as in other cases, but there are some observations of detail worth preserving.

8. This stoa, and especially its front, had not been thoroughly worked out by M.

10. Now buried in the earth, and so invisible.

- 18, 18. Similar wall on the south of the passage.
19. Water channel, built of large conglomerate blocks; this channel was cut into and made useless when the passage to the theatre was built.
20. Foundations of the Temple of Asklepios.
21. Polygonal wall running north and south.
22. Remains of marble steps and columns in continuation of the front of the stoa of Asklepios, but at a rather higher level.
23. Steps up to the platform at the west end of the stoa.
24. Platform in which is a circular sacrificial pit, with four columns, which once supported a marble canopy or aedicula.
- 25, 25. Four chambers for priests or patients; the floors are formed of pebble mosaic; in front is a stoa or colonnade.
26. Marble steps, anta and bases of columns at the S.W. angle of the stoa.
27. Water-tank built of very neat polygonal masonry.
28. Large brick vaulted cistern of Byzantine date.
29. Foundations of a small shrine, built of travertine and poros stone.
30. Another small shrine *in antis*, of which marble steps and bases still exist.
31. Polygonal wall on the west of the two small shrines.
32. Large vaulted brick cistern of Byzantine date.
33. Block of marble inscribed *Horos Krenes*, inserted in the polygonal wall on the south side of the Asklepieion.
34. Continuation of the polygonal wall.
35. Polygonal wall running N. and S. This part is now missing.
36. Well-preserved piece of the same wall.
37. Inscribed blocks of a choragic monument, which in late times have been used as the top of a well.
38. Fragments of polygonal wall.
39. Well-preserved piece of polygonal wall with an anta at the end; see XXV.
40. Two steps cut out of one block of poros stone.
41. Massive walls of conglomerate blocks, which, Dr. Dörpfeld suggests, may have belonged to the substructure of the choragic monument of Nikias.
42. Roman water-conduit lined with pottery.
43. Door to the Theatre of Herodes Atticus cut through the end wall of the stoa of Eumenes.
44. Part of the original end of the stoa built of very neat blocks of poros.
- 45, 45. Large pedestals for statues added in late Roman times; the dotted squares show the positions of other similar pedestals which no longer exist.
46. Drinking-fountain inserted in the back wall of the stoa.

22. Apparently not *in situ*.

29. Travertine, as usual, means Kari stone.

31. M. notes that there is a piece of stucco

left on this wall in one place, opposite the Byzantine cistern.

47. The only fragment of the original facing of the back wall of the stoa which still exists, all the rest having been re-built in late Roman or Byzantine times; this piece of wall is shown in XXIV.
- 48, 48. Foundation blocks of the inner row of columns.
- 49, 49. Continuous foundations for the steps and front columns.
50. Foundations of a building of large blocks of Acropolis rock and conglomerate stone.
51. Water conduit of travertine and conglomerate stone.
52. Block of poros stone with an inscription set upside down, built into the S.W. angle of the of cavea the great theatre.
53. Facing-wall of neat blocks of poros round the curve of the cavea of the Dionysiac theatre.
54. Inner wall and buttress of conglomerate stone.

The general section through the Asklepieion and Stoa of Eumenes is shown in XXIV.; and a section through the foundations of the stoa is shown at the bottom of XXIII. below the plan. The square blocks of poros stone (No. 48, 48), on which the bases of the inner line of columns rested, each contain four dowel-holes with channels to run melted lead in.

References to the larger scale section of the Cave.

- A. Late Byzantine wall, 3 on the plan.
- B. Original wall against the scarp of rock, 2 on the plan.
- C. Mosaic floor made of pebbles.
- D. Slabs of Hymettian marble round the water channel, forming a low parapet wall.
- E. The water in a rock-cut channel.
- F. Rude rock-cut niche which now holds a picture of the Virgin Mary.

Below the section of the cave, the angle of the Theatre wall at No. 52 is shown in elevation, with the inscribed block of poros stone, which appears to have been taken from an older building. The speckled portion represents conglomerate stone, used for the inner core of the walls. The rest is of poros stone.

XXIV. (above). *Part of the Stoa of Eumenes to a larger scale (Pl. 19).*

- A, A. Dado of Hymettian marble.
- B. Facing-wall of neatly worked blocks of poros stone, of which only one original piece remains, most having been rebuilt in late times.
- C, C. Row of arches, built of roughly-worked blocks, which form the backing of the stoa wall.

XXIV. These drawings are based on M.'s notes.

In the elevation of the Stoa of Eumenes the arches are drawn as if of even height; they should be represented as gradually increasing in height towards the Odeum, the left in the elevation. M. also noticed this, though not

quite correctly; he says, 'The arches get lower from near centre to Dionysiac theatre. In the other half they are full height.'

B. This wall, mostly in its later form, exists all along so as to hide the lower part of C and D, but is omitted in the elevation, except at B so as to show the construction.

D, D. Backing-wall of the stoa, which is built solid to a higher level than at C, C.

This drawing shows the curious cellular construction of the back wall of the stoa, which partly consists of a series of roughly-built arches, in order to use less material than if the wall had been built solid. This wall was built of extra strength on account of its acting as a retaining wall to the rock and earth at the higher level of the Asklepion.

XXIV. (below). *Section through the Asklepion* (Pl. 19).

- A. Primitive polygonal wall of the Acropolis.
- B. Wall of Kimon on the south of the Acropolis.
- C. Cave containing the sacred spring of Asklepios.
- D. Original back wall of the stoa, set against the scarp of rock.
- E. Byzantine wall added in front of the original wall of the stoa.
- F. Angle of the sacrificial pit.
- G. Existing paving and steps of the stoa of Asklepios.
- H. Temple of Asklepios, of which only foundations exist.
- J. Altar of Asklepios, of which the stone platform only remains, built of mixed blocks of marble and poros stone.
- K. Wall of polygonal masonry, marking an old precinct line.
- L. Lofty wall of conglomerate stone in large blocks.
- M. Water conduit, built of massive blocks of conglomerate stone. Most of this conduit was destroyed when the walls (L) and (N) were built.
- N. Second wall of conglomerate blocks. This and the wall (L) formed the sides of a wide passage and stairs to the cavea of the great theatre.
- O. Back wall of the stoa of Eumenes, built of conglomerate stone.
- P. One of the row of arches which formed the middle portion of the back wall of the stoa of Eumenes.
- Q. Facing-wall of neat blocks of poros stone, with dado of Hymettian marble. This formed the visible back of the stoa of Eumenes.
- R. One of a row of poros blocks which supported the inner line of marble columns of the stoa.
- S. Continuous foundation-wall of the marble steps and outer line of columns of the stoa.

N.B.—In this section the black shows native rock; the hatching shows structures which still exist; the outline drawing shows restorations from existing evidence; and the dotting or broken hatching shows earth in section.

XXV. *Piece of a polygonal wall near the Asklepion* (Pl. 19); see No. 39 in XXIII.

- A. Anta or block at the end of the short piece of wall.
- B. Wall in section at right angles to the short piece from B to A.
- C. Key plan to a smaller scale.

XXV. This is copied from a drawing in M.'s note-book; he says, 'this very neat wall may not be older than sixth century B.C.'

A. 'I believe this to be a broken face.'—
T. D. A.

XXVI. *Polygonal masonry of the street front of a Greek house near the Enneacrurnos fountain, discovered by Dr. Dörpfeld in 1892 (Pl. 20).*

- A and B. Blocks with inscriptions which are given at the top of the drawing.
- C. Stele to mark the boundary of two adjacent properties, with an inscription of the end of the fifth century B.C.
- D. Earlier boundary stele, dating from the early part of the fifth century B.C. The position of these two stelae is shown in the plan XXVII at F and H.
- E. End of the cross wall between the house and the temenos shown in XXVII.
- F, F. Level of the street paving in early times.
- G. Clay spout inserted (in Roman times) in the end of the large Greek cistern.

XXVII. *Section and plan of an early Greek Shrine adjoining the house shown in XXVI. (Pl. 20).*

- A. Cella of the early shrine, of the sixth century B.C.
- B. Altar in front of the cella.
- C, C. Massive polygonal wall of the temenos.
- D, D. Foundations of the temenos wall, which was pulled down to form the street line.
- E. Part of the polygonal wall shown in XXVI.
- F. Boundary stele shown at C in XXVI.
- G. Another similar inscribed stele.
- H. Earlier stele inside the temenos; it is shown to a larger scale at D in XXVI.
- J. Section longitudinally through the cella A.
- K. End of a block in the cella showing the sunk joint and a mason's mark—an A of the sixth century B.C.
- L. Open air altar, shown in plan at B.
- M. Inscribed stele, shown at H in the plan and at D in XXVI.

XXVIII. *Masonry of part of the curved front wall of the Pnyx shown in plano (Pl. 21).*

- A, A. Lower edge of some of the blocks worked into rough beaded lines; see the enlarged section at the top of the drawing.

XXVI. and XXVII. These are both from drawings in M.'s note-books, made in Dr. Dörpfeld's excavations W. of the Acropolis; see Dörpfeld, *Mithteil. Athen.* xvii., p. 91, and xix., Pl. xiv. and p. 503.

XXVI. A and B are records of various mortgages, written on the house to which they refer; they read—

A. ὅρος οἰκίας ἐποικειμένης Χ Περικλῆος Χολοαρ(γῆ).

Boundary of the house mortgaged to Perikles of Cholargos for 1,000 drachmas.

B. ὅρος οἰκίας ἐποικειμένης Ἀλαεῦσι Η Η Δ.

Boundary of the house mortgaged to the people of Halae for 210 drachmas.

C is the boundary of a lesche which was built above the little shrine in XXVII after it was buried.

XXVII.—C. The jointing in this wall is not to be taken as accurate in detail.

XXVIII. From drawings in one of M.'s note-books.

A A. 'Some of the vertical edges are similarly beaded.'—T. D. A.

- B. Hole where a small block has been removed, so that the rough inner blocks can be seen.

These immense blocks are made of the local rock.

The stone over the hole measures about six feet from front to back.

XXIX. *Dionysiac Theatre. Section through the Greek Scena* (Pl. 21).

- A. Back wall of stoa built of conglomerate faced with poros stone.
 B. Fragment of one of the engaged marble columns from the Greek scena.
 C. Square projection built of large blocks of conglomerate stone.
 D. Massive wall of the earliest Greek scena, built partly of poros stone and partly of conglomerate.
 E. Drain to carry off the rain water from the orchestra : see XXX. 14.
 F. Doric columns of Pentelic marble, resting on a stylobate of Hymettian marble.
 G. Sloping rebate cut in the blocks of the conglomerate foundation of the Greek scena ; see XXX. 22.

XXX.—*Plan of the Dionysiac Theatre* (Pl. 22).

1. Foundations built of large blocks of conglomerate stone.
2. Byzantine building with three apses, of doubtful use.
3. Foundations of the base of the gold and ivory statue of Dionysos by Alcamenes, in the cella of the later Temple of Dionysos built in the second half of the 5th century B.C.
4. Foundations of the prostyle portico of the same Temple.
5. Tall marble stele with a long inscription of Roman date.
6. Column with an inscription in honour of King Ariobarzanes.
7. Large circular marble altar decorated with masks and festoons.
8. Three circular marble bases for tripods with inscriptions to record choragic victories.
9. Cella of the early temple of Dionysos, built in the 6th century B.C.
10. Prostyle portico of the same temple.
11. North-west angle of the temple, where the south-west angle of the stoa of the theatre laps over its plinth course.
12. Foundation wall of the row of columns of the stoa.
13. Columns of the stoa, restored.

XXIX.-XXXII. M. had prepared also a section of the seats and gutter of the Dionysiac Theatre which it has not seemed worth while to publish here. The theatre plan, XXX, was based on that in the *Πρακτικά* for 1879 by M. Mitsakis, with numerous additions and corrections, and though it may not contain any observations of importance not recorded in Dörpfeld and Reisch, *Das Griechische Theater*, it will probably be welcome to students. No

revision of it has been attempted. The three drawings XXIX., XXXI., and XXXII., seem to contain more than has hitherto been recorded.

XXIX. B. is not, of course, *in situ*, but is accidentally placed.

XXX. 1. This is usually supposed to be the foundation of the great altar of Dionysos.

7. Not *in situ*.

11. See XXXI.

20 PLANS AND DRAWINGS OF ATHENIAN BUILDINGS.

- 14, 14. Drain to carry off rain water from the south-east angle of the orchestra of the theatre.
15. Existing fragment of the circular wall of polygonal masonry.
16. Another fragment of the same circle.
- 17, 17. Massive wall at the back of the stoa, built of conglomerate blocks, and faced on the south with a wall of poros stone.
18. Marble podium on which columns rested.
19. Fragment of a wall of polygonal masonry.
- 20, 20. Massive wall, partly of conglomerate and partly of poros stone, which formed the front of the earliest Greek scena. Near the west angle of this scena wall is now placed the pedestal of the statue of Menander inscribed as being the work of the two sons of Praxiteles.
- 21, 21. Line of columns on a marble podium, which belonged to the second Greek scena of the theatre.
22. Rebate cut in the conglomerate blocks of the earliest Greek scena, marking the position of a sloping approach.
- 23, 23. Row of columns, which belong to a stage erected in Roman Imperial times.
- 24, 24. Latest Roman stage, advanced far into the original Greek orchestra, probably in the 3rd century A.D.
25. Massive structure built of blocks of marble.
26. A choragic monument; its inscribed frieze lies near it.
27. Massive marble pedestal of some colossal statue.
- 28, 28. Twelve flights of stairs which divide the cavea of the theatre into thirteen cunei.
29. Massive foundation of the cavea, built of conglomerate blocks.
- 30, 30. Foundation and retaining walls of the cavea on the west side, with a series of buttresses.
- 31, 31. Facing-wall, built of neat poros blocks, which concealed the inner walls of conglomerate stone.
32. Flight of steps.
33. South-west angle of the cavea, where the inscribed block shown in XXIII is built in.
34. Water-conduit, which drained the higher level of the Asklepieion.
35. Sacred spring of Asklepios in a cave in the Acropolis cliff; see XXIII.
- 36, 36. Mediaeval buttresses added to support the Acropolis wall.
37. Cave in the Acropolis cliff which was faced by the choragic monument of Thrasyllus.
38. Fragments of the inscriptions on the monument of Thrasyllus.
- 39, 39. Rock-cut foundations for the upper seats of the theatre.
40. A marble concave sun-dial, on the top of the scarpd rock which formed the back of the cavea.

20-23. I have not thought it necessary to add any discussion of M.'s views as to these, as they are described and discussed by Dörpfeld in *Das Griechische Theater*.

37. Now the shrine of the *Παναγία Χρυσόσπηλαιώτισσα*, 'Our Lady of the Golden Cave.'

XXXI.—*Existing angle of the early Temple of Dionysos* (Pl. 23). See XXXII.

- A, A. Plan of the upper existing course of the temple, built of travertine. The dotted part is the bed on which the next course of the cella wall (C) rested.
- B. Angle of the same course shown in elevation; this course formed an upper plinth.
- C. Angle of the cella wall, now missing.
- D, D. The lower plinth formed of Acropolis rock.
- E. Joint of the upper plinth, of travertine, showing the rough sunk surface and the smoothly worked band at the edges.
- F, F. Exposed top of the upper plinth, where it projected beyond the cella wall.
- G, G. Chamfered plinth of Acropolis rock at the N.W. angle of the temple.
- H, H. Iron clamps fixed with melted lead, which unite the blocks of the upper plinth of travertine stone.
- J, J. Lower plinth cut away to receive the stoa wall.
- K. Upper plinth notched into to receive the marble block under the column at the S.W. angle of the stoa.
- L, L. Existing blocks of Hymettian marble at the S.W. angle of the stoa.
- M. West end of the stoa.
- N, N. South foundation wall under the columns of the stoa.

The lines and dots in this diagram indicate the different varieties of tooled surface. The bed at A is tooled with toothed chisels; the exposed top of the upper plinth at F, F, and its face at B are smoothly worked with plain chisels. The hard rock of the lower plinth at D, D and G, G is tooled with small pointed chisels, leaving a level but rough surface.

XXXII.—*Angle where the stoa wall joins the existing part of the early Temple of Dionysos* (Pl. 23).

- A. Travertine upper plinth of the early Temple of Dionysos, shown at A, A on XXXI.
- B. Notch cut out of the travertine plinth to receive the marble slab under the front row of columns of the stoa; see K on XXXI.
- C. Lower plinth of the early Temple of Dionysos (G on XXXI), made of Acropolis rock and notched out to receive the marble slab C', C'; see L, L on XXXI.

XXXI. This plan is based on drawings in M.'s note-books. AA. Travertine here, as usual with M., means Karà stone. As to the breadth of the wall of the early temple, on the S., 'no finished face now remains. The maximum thickness existing is 4' 0" '—T.D.A.

As to tooling by pointed chisels at DD and GG, T.D.A. thinks 'toothed chisels. The small holes are always in rows. The surface A

shows the marks of the toothed chisel only here and there; most of it is left rough from the large pointed chisel or pointed hammer.'

XXXII. This section is based on drawings in M.'s note-book.

A. Travertine is, as usual, for Karà stone.

B. This notch is exaggerated in the drawing; it is not really more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

- D. Course of poros stone under the marble slabs and columns of the stoa.
- E. Lower foundations of conglomerate stone.
- F. Poros facing-blocks of the back wall of the stoa.
- G. G. Massive back wall of conglomerate blocks.

XXXIII.—*Plan of the Dipylon Gate (Pl. 24).*

- A. Marble altar to Zeus Herkeios, Hermes and Akamas.
- B. Marble paving with traces of a marble anta and two columns.
- C. Steps leading up on to the wall and to the tower at F.
- D. Water-channel passing through the massive wall.
- E. Wall of polygonal masonry.
- F. Tower of which only the solid stone foundations exist.
- G. Massive wall on the N.E. of the inner double gate, built of various kinds of stone.
- H. One of the inner gates.
- J. The other gateway, of which only the foundations exist.
- K. Tower corresponding to that at F.
- L and M. Side walls of the enclosure between the inner and outer gates.
- N. One of the outer gateways.
- O. Pier between the two outer gates, partly built of marble stelae from tombs of the fourth century B.C.
- P. Large marble pedestal and seat built against the pier on the outside.
- Q. Pier of neatly-worked blocks of poros stone.
- R. Supposed site of a boundary stele (now lost) like that at V.
- S, S. Inner and outer walls of Athena rebuilt in late times.
- T. Foundations of a tower.
- V. Marble stele inscribed ΟΡΟΣ ΚΕΡΑΜΕΙΚΟΥ, set against the polygonal wall of Themistocles.
- W, W. Outer wall of late date, pierced with drains to carry off the rain-water from the passage between the two walls.
- X. Foundations of tower, set diagonally.
- Y, Y. Very massive foundations of a stoa, possibly the Pompeion, set diagonally to range with the line of the river in the channel b.
- Z, Z. Front wall of the stoa with a row of massive buttresses.
- a. Dado-slabs of Hymettian marble, which masked the row of buttresses.
- b. Marble arch and stelae grooved for sluice-doors, to regulate the flow of water in the Roman vaulted channel, through which the stream was carried in late times; see XXXIV.

F. At the other end are some remains of a dado of Hymettian marble also.

XXXIII. There is no direct evidence as to the source from which M. derived this plan. It would be unlike his methods to have made a new survey when a good published plan existed; nor is there any trace of such a survey among

his notes and papers, though there are plenty of drawings and notes of detail concerning the walls round the Dipylon. Presumably, therefore, the plan is derived from a published survey, with additions and modifications. The modern wall on the left, shown by a hatched line, was probably built since M.'s visit.

- c, c. Dado-blocks and facing of poros stone, mostly re-built in late times.
- d. Gutter for rain-water.
- e, e. Passage between the inner and outer walls.
- f. Foundation of a tower built of draughted blocks of poros and travertine.
- g, g. Rude walls of conglomerate stone, added in later times at the end of the passage between the second and third lines of wall.
- h. Large marble pedestal on the top of the late outer wall.
- i. Postern door inserted in the polygonal wall of Themistocles.
- k, k. Inner wall of polygonal masonry.
- l. Inner face of the outer polygonal wall, shown in XXXV.
- m. Seven rock-cut steps in the passage between the two polygonal walls leading up to the higher level of rock.
- n. Tank of late Roman date.
- o, o. Outer face of the outer wall of Themistocles, built of fine polygonal blocks.
- p, p. Wall partly built of polygonal masonry along the road leading to the tombs.
- q. Wall of one of the houses which faced on to the road. This and the adjacent polygonal wall are still partly covered with fine Greek stucco.

XXXIV. *Roman water-channel and sluice-doors near the Dipylon (Pl. 25).*

- A, B and C. Marble tomb-stelae of the fourth century B.C., which have been taken from the neighbouring cemetery, and used as uprights for the sluices to slide in. For this purpose four upright grooves are cut in the stelae.
- D, D. Arch cut out of one great block of marble which measured about 13 feet by 7 feet.
- E, E. Concrete filling-in over the brick vault.
- F, F, F. Notches cut in the blocks of poros stone.
- G, G. Rough blocks of poros, which support the brick vault.
- H, H. Brick barrel vault over the channel, through which the stream was carried in late Imperial times.
- J. Bricks set cross-wise at the apex of the vault.
- K. Bed of the stream.

The dotted lines under the marble arch show the positions of holes in the marble to fix a metal grating in front of the sluice-doors.

To the N.W of this arch the Roman channel has been mostly destroyed.

Its position is shown at B in XXXIII. which gives the Plan of the Dipylon and the adjacent structures.

k. 'Polygonal' is hardly a correct description. According to M.'s note this wall has more small stones used, and often in the vertical joints, while it is otherwise in even courses.

XXXIV. This drawing is derived from M.'s note-books.

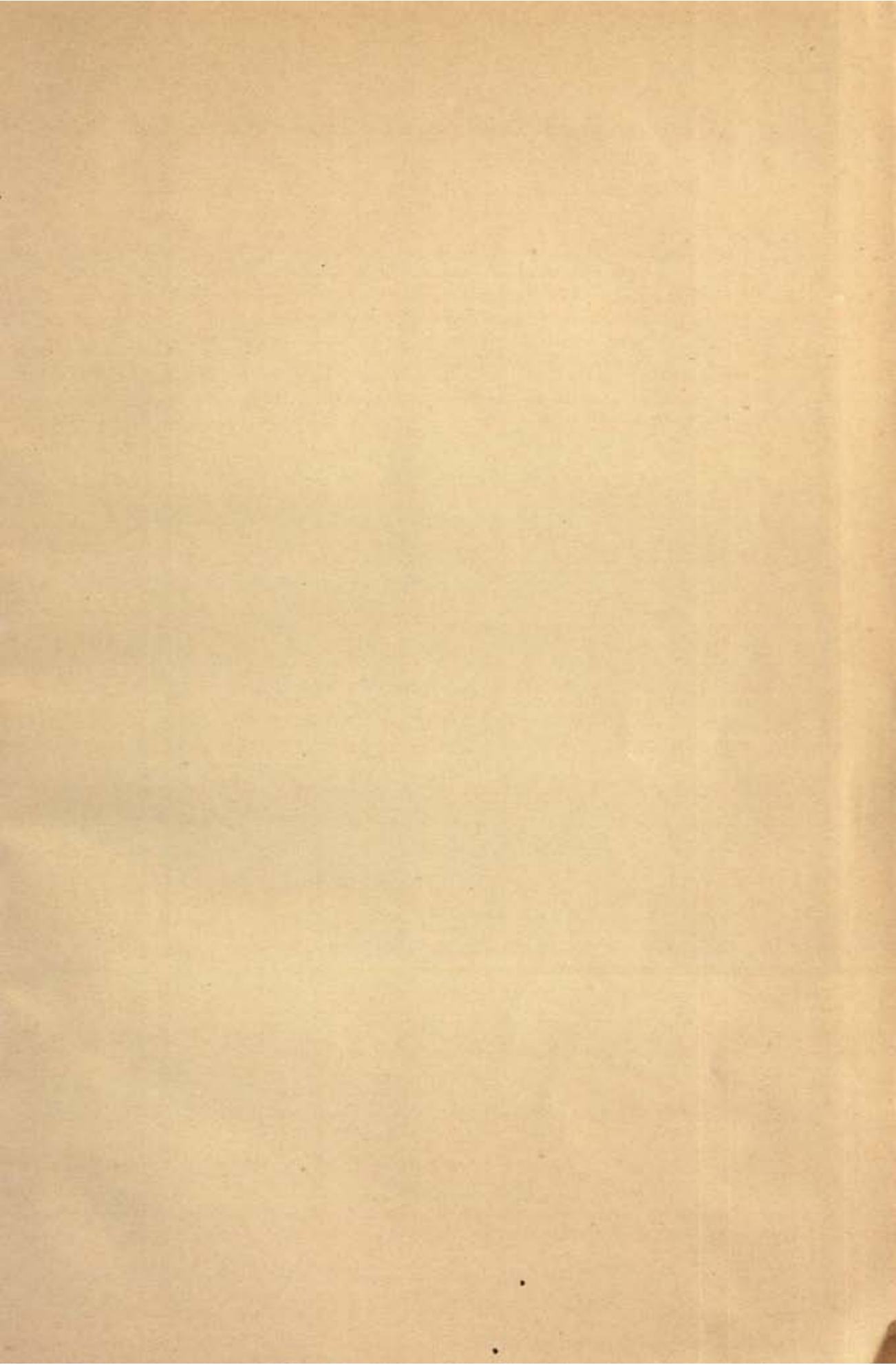
FFF. These would be more accurately described as 'holes left in the brickwork of vault, probably for the centering.' (There is only one slight notch in the stone.)—T.D.A.

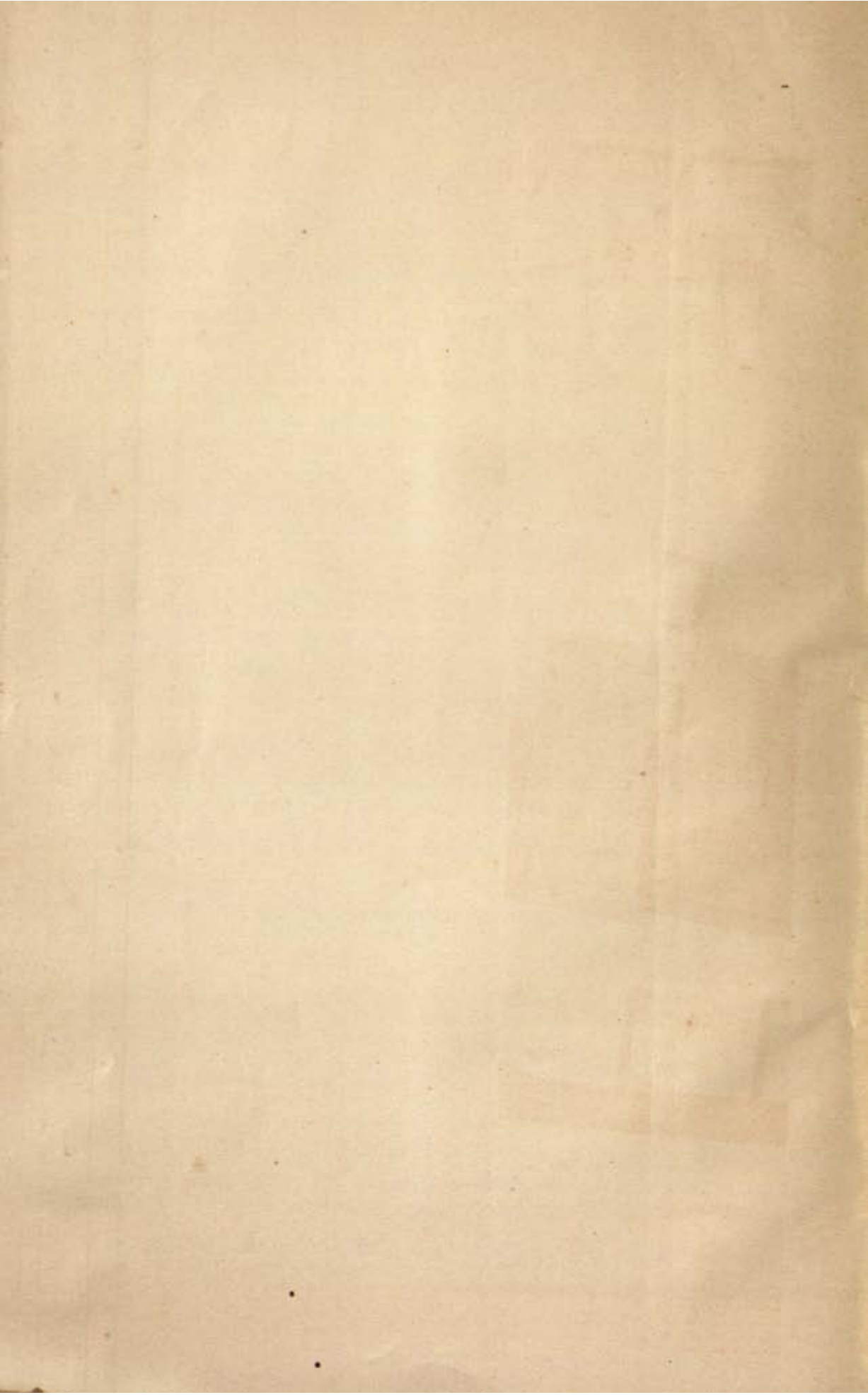
XXXV. *Part of the wall of Themistocles near the Dipylon entrance; inside face (Pl. 25).*

The blocks marked A are of "Acropolis rock"; the rest of the wall is composed of blocks of various kinds of poros limestone.

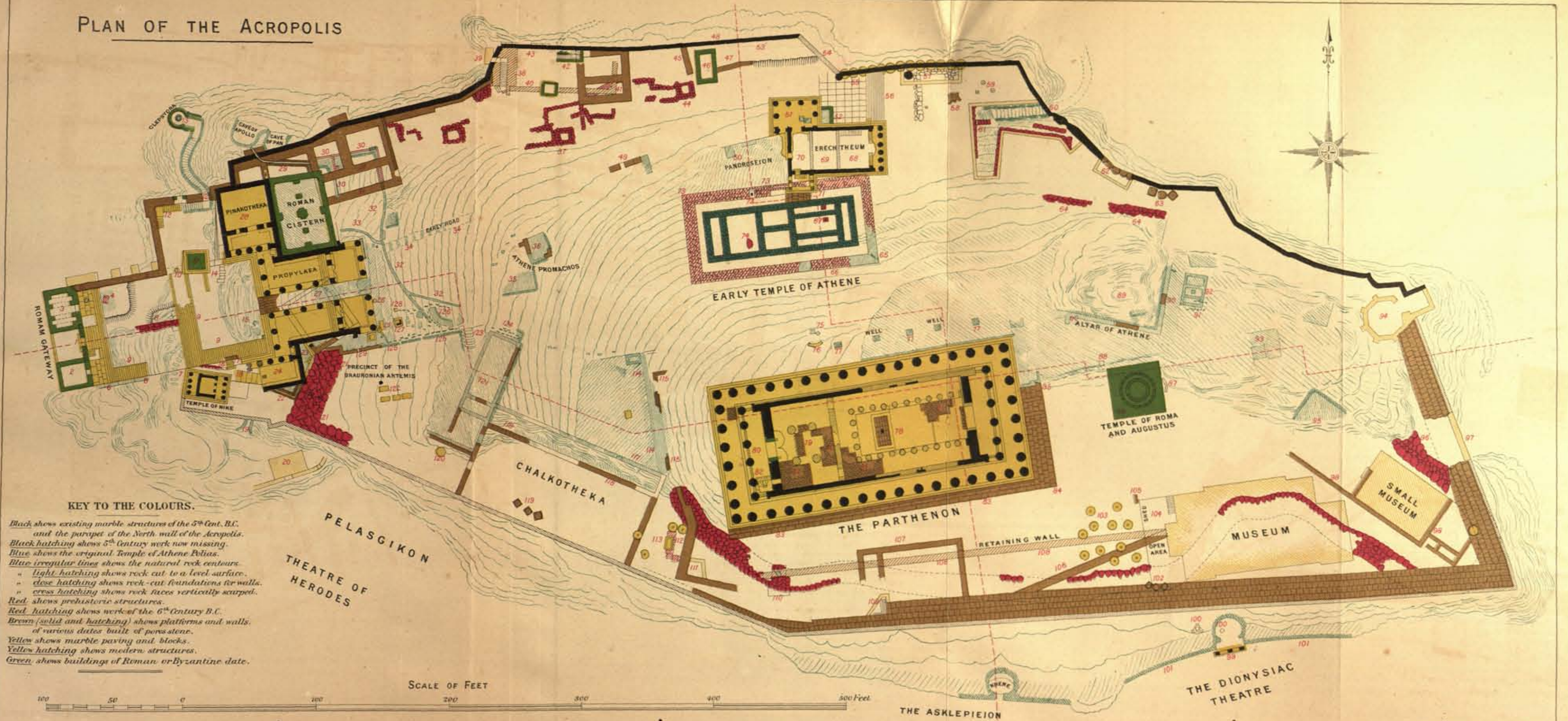
The upper part of the wall, on the right of the drawing, is a later addition roughly built with blocks of conglomerate stone. On the left are the rock-cut stairs leading to the higher level of the rock on which the wall is built.

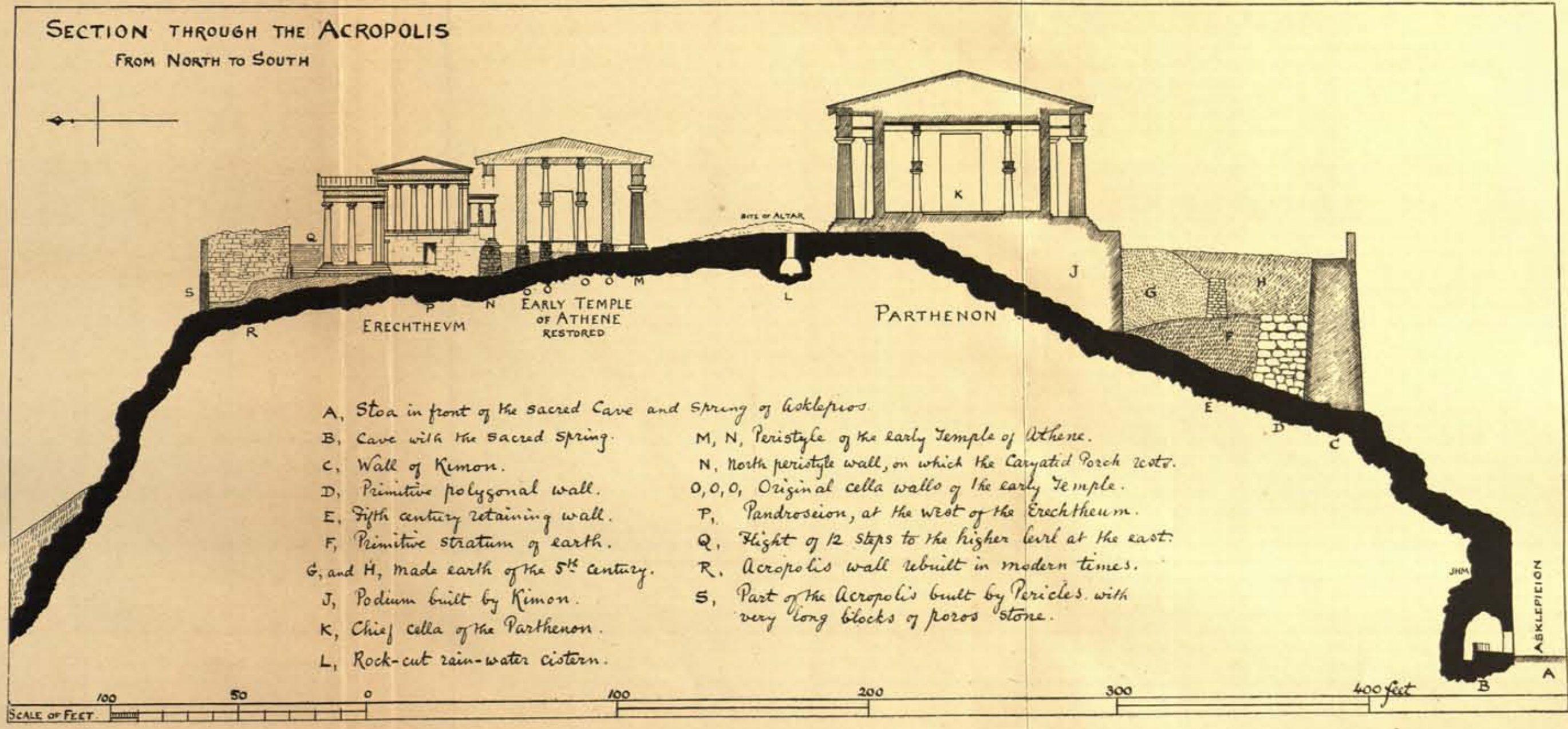
XXXV. This is derived from a drawing in one of M.'s note-books. It represents the inner face of the wall XXXIII. 1.



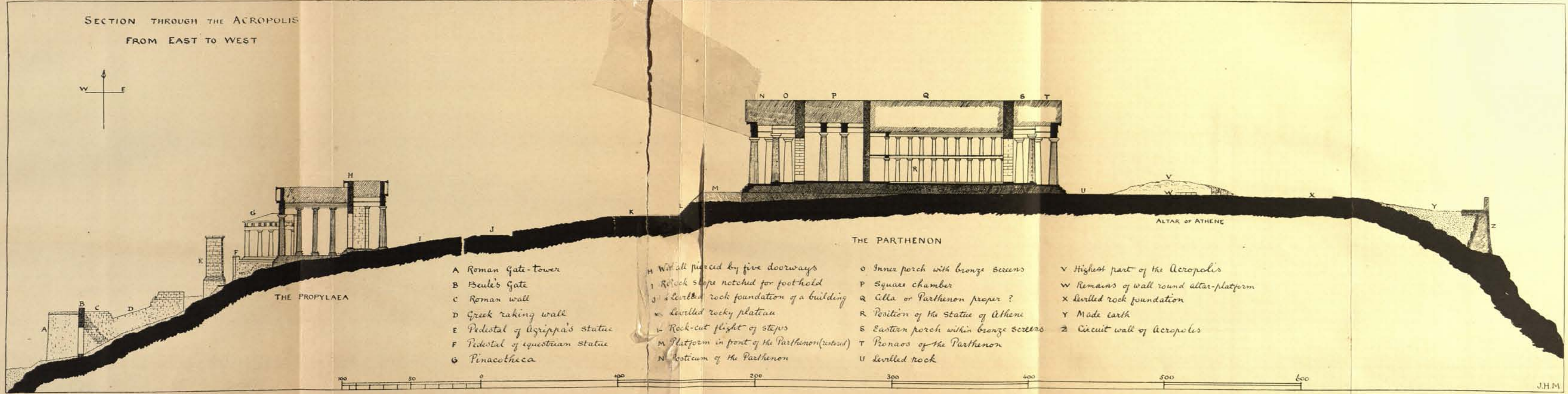
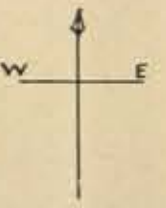


PLAN OF THE ACROPOLIS





SECTION THROUGH THE ACROPOLIS
FROM EAST TO WEST



THE PROPYLAEA

THE PARTHENON

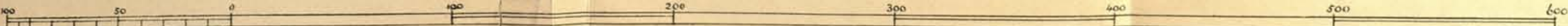
ALTAR OF ATHENE

- A Roman Gate-tower
- B Beule's Gate
- C Roman wall
- D Greek raking wall
- E Pedestal of Agrippa's statue
- F Pedestal of equestrian statue
- G Pinacotheca

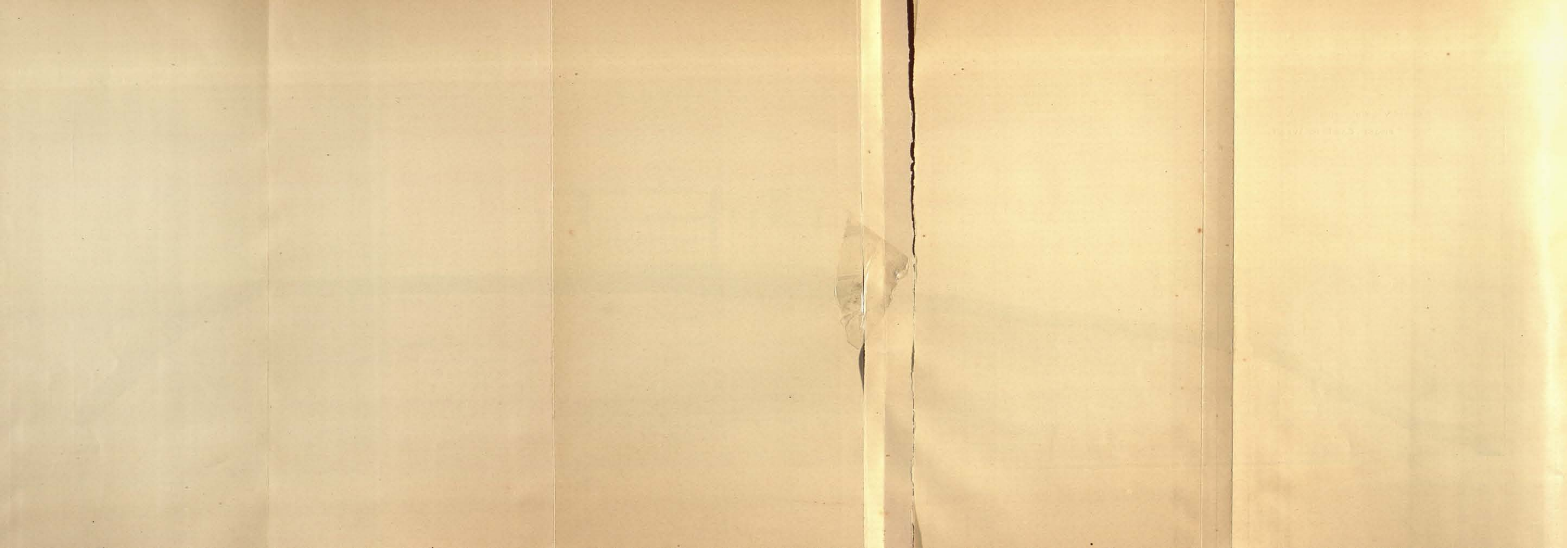
- H Wall pierced by five doorways
- I Rock slope notched for foothold
- J Levelled rock foundation of a building
- K Levelled rocky plateau
- L Rock-cut flight of steps
- M Platform in front of the Parthenon (retained)
- N Porticum of the Parthenon

- O Inner porch with bronze screens
- P Square chamber
- Q Cella or Parthenon proper?
- R Position of the Statue of Athena
- S Eastern porch within bronze screens
- T Pronaos of the Parthenon
- U Levelled rock

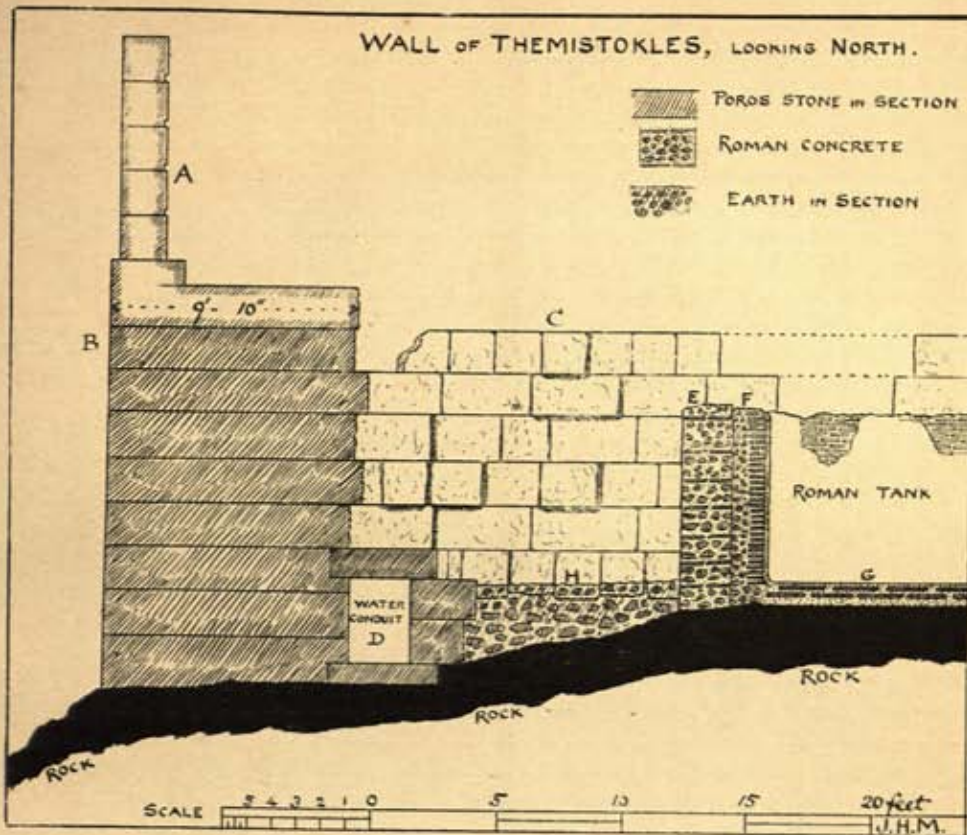
- V Highest part of the Acropolis
- W Remains of wall round altar-platform
- X Levelled rock foundation
- Y Made earth
- Z Circuit wall of Acropolis



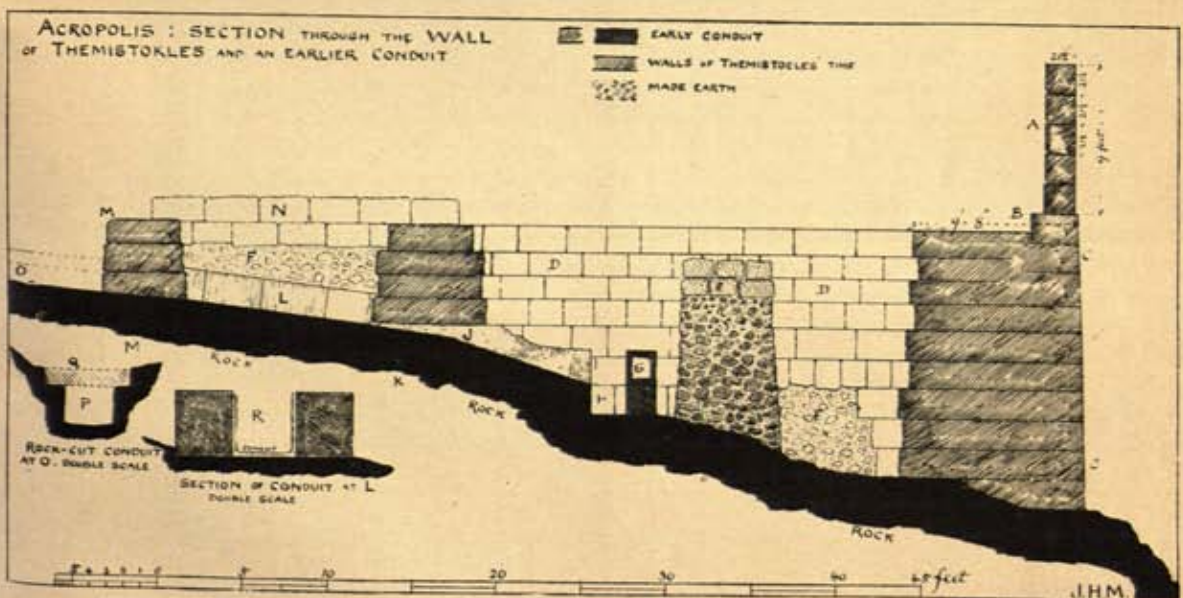
J.H.M.



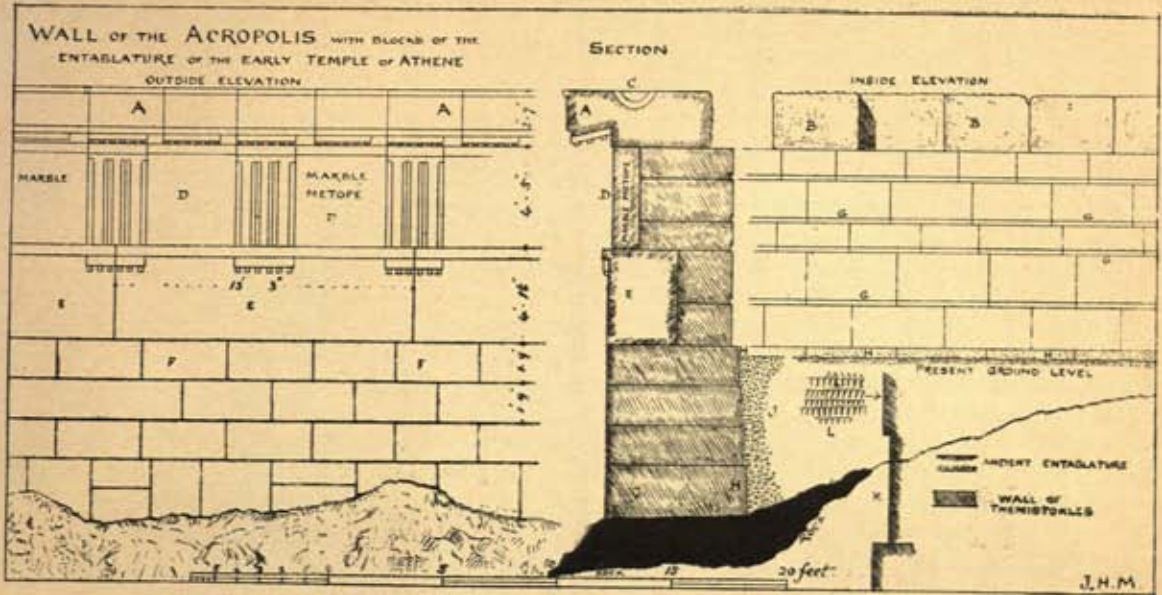
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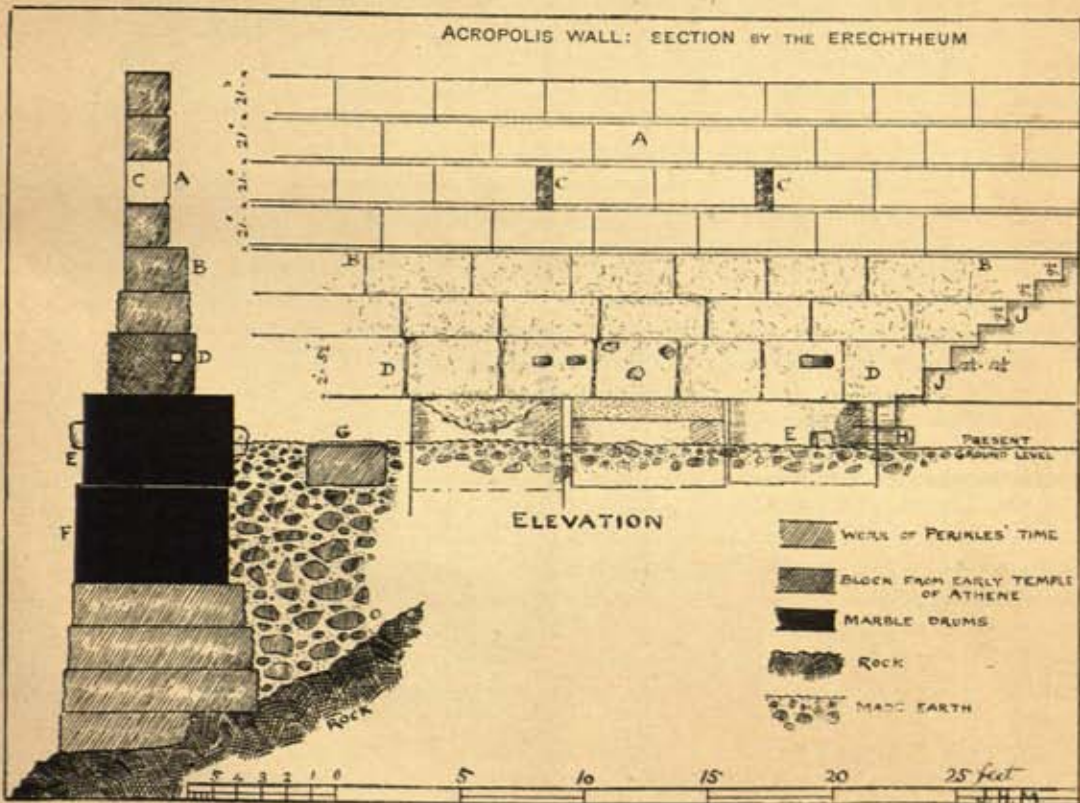
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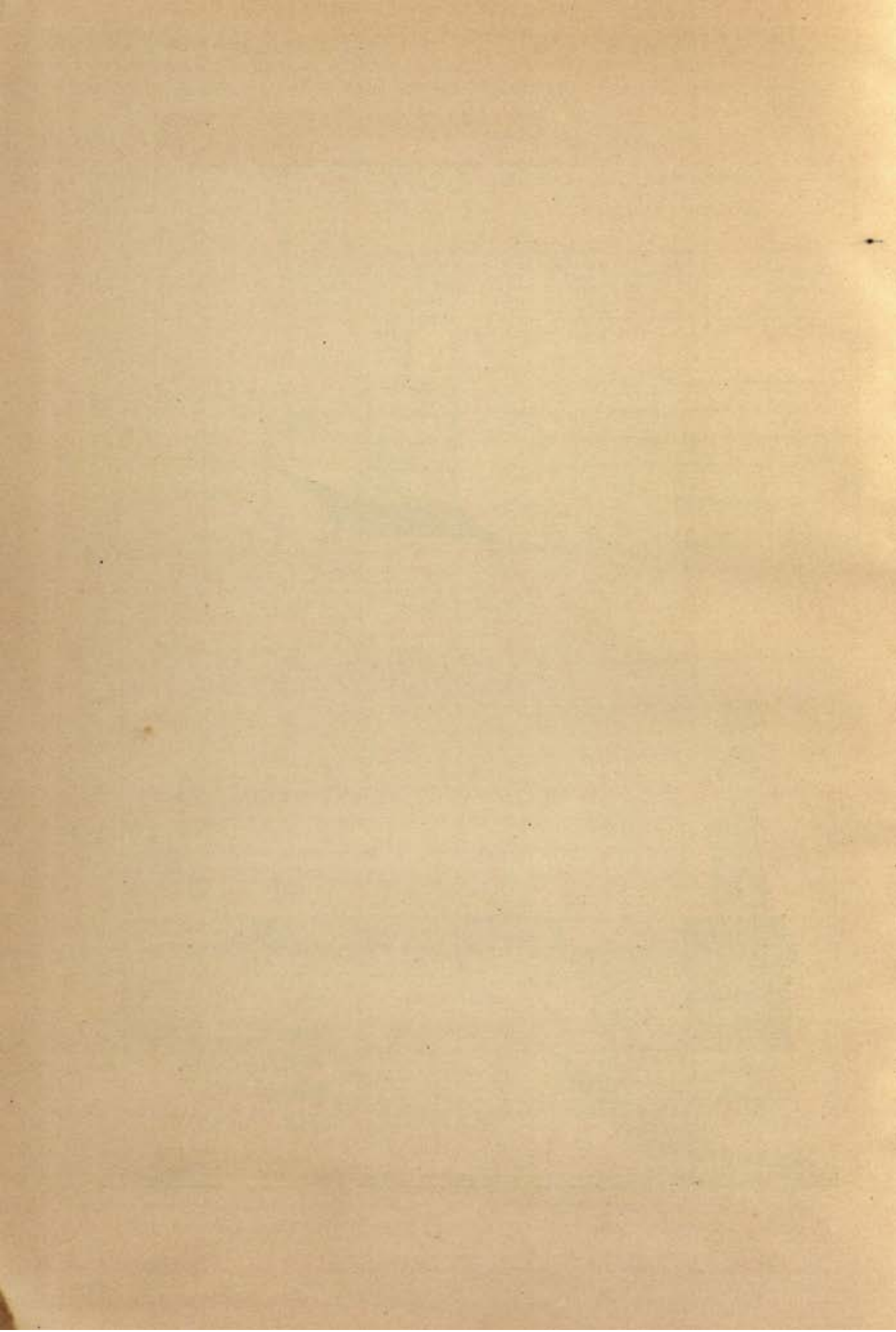


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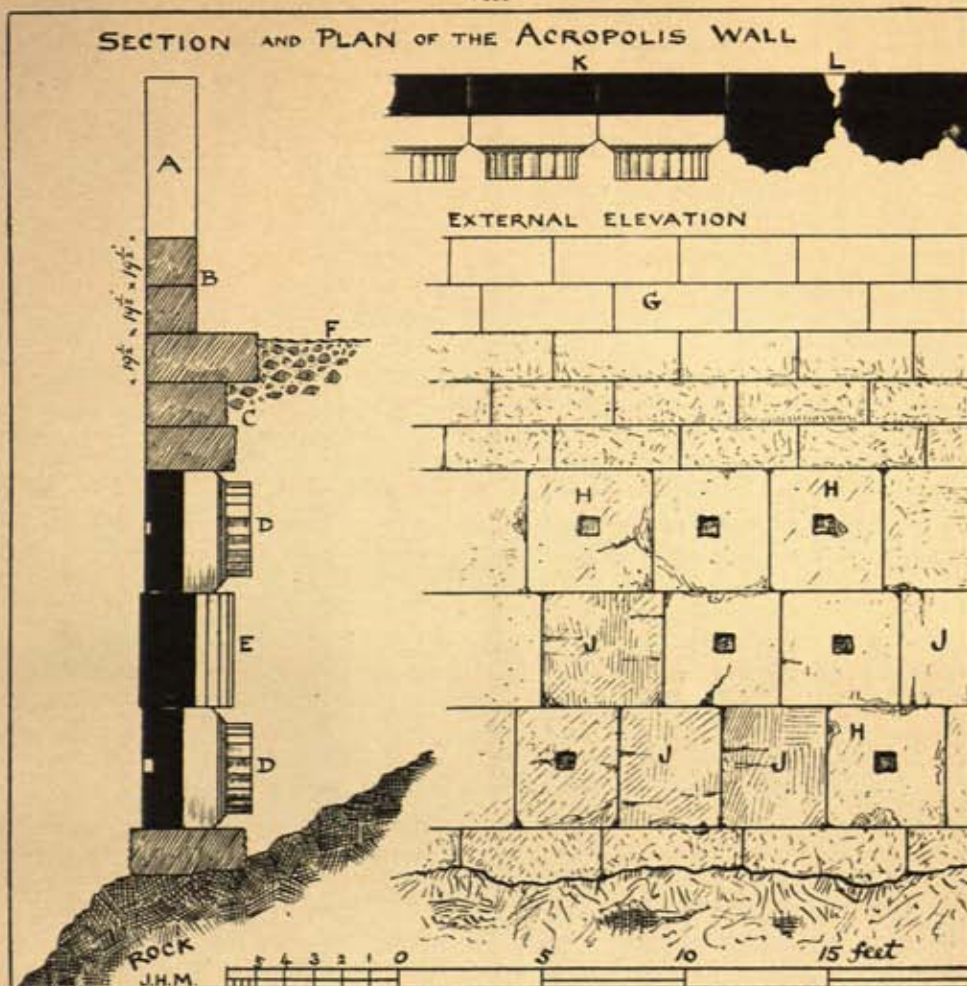


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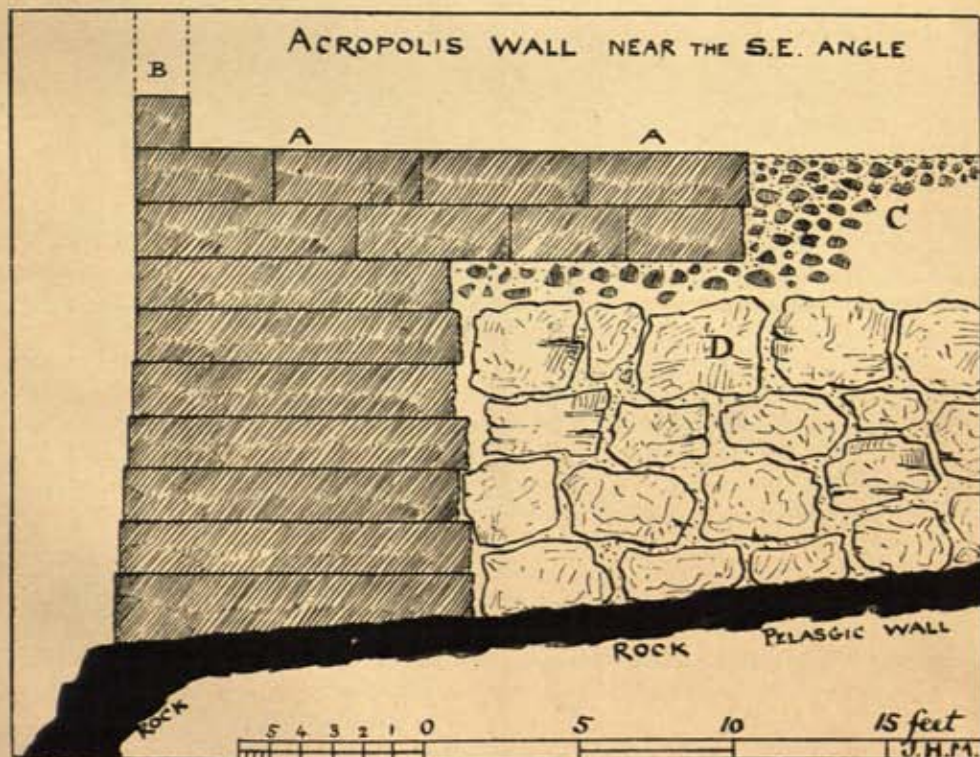


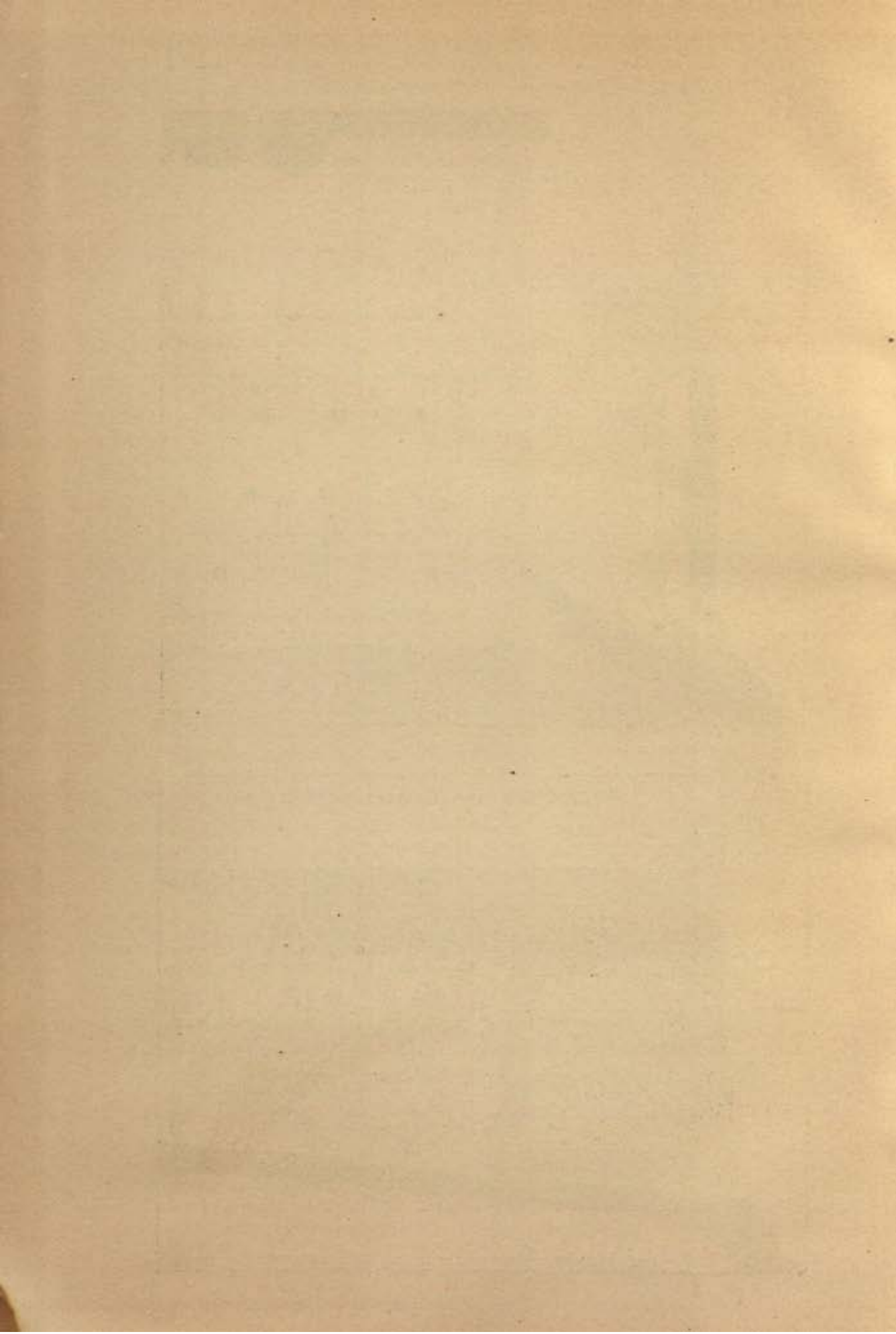


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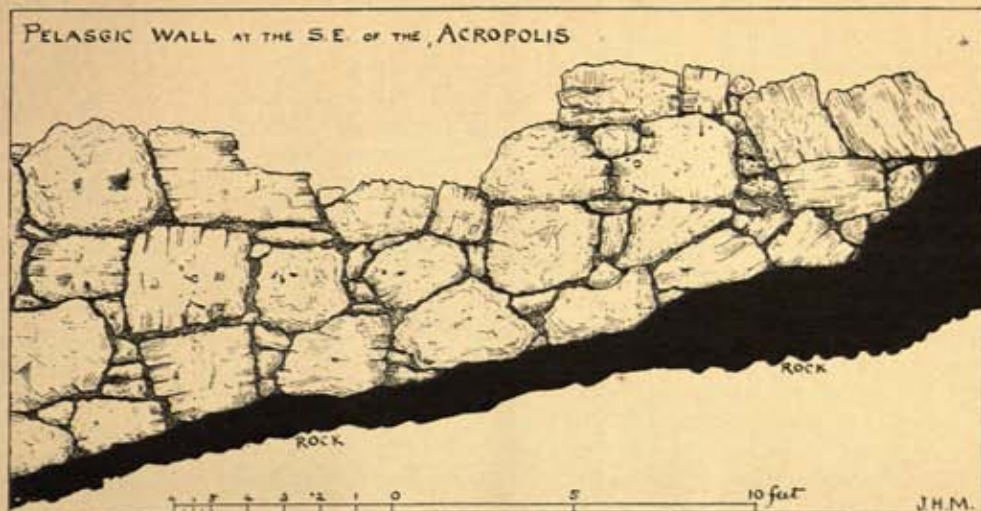


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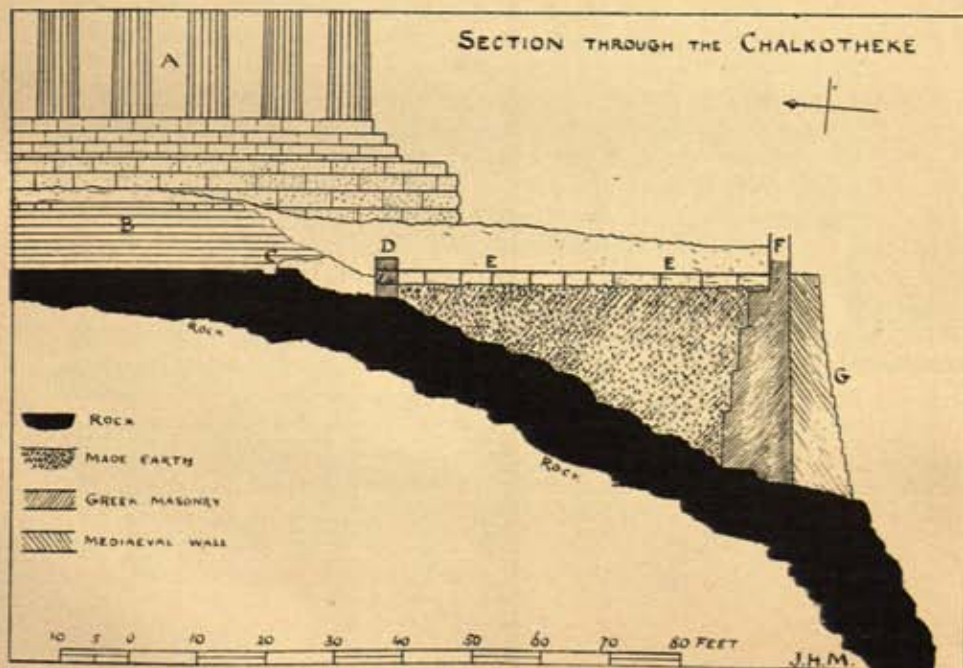


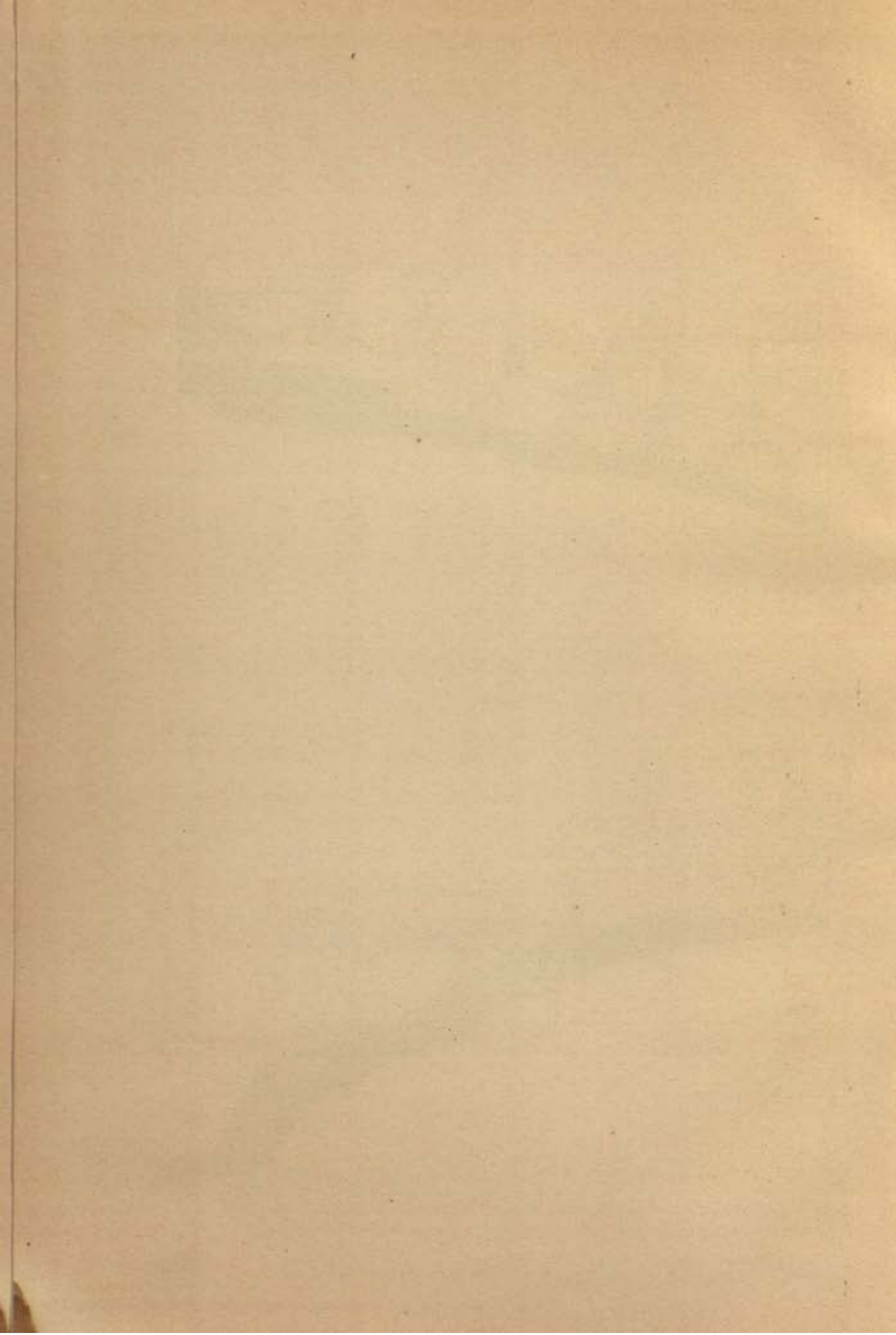


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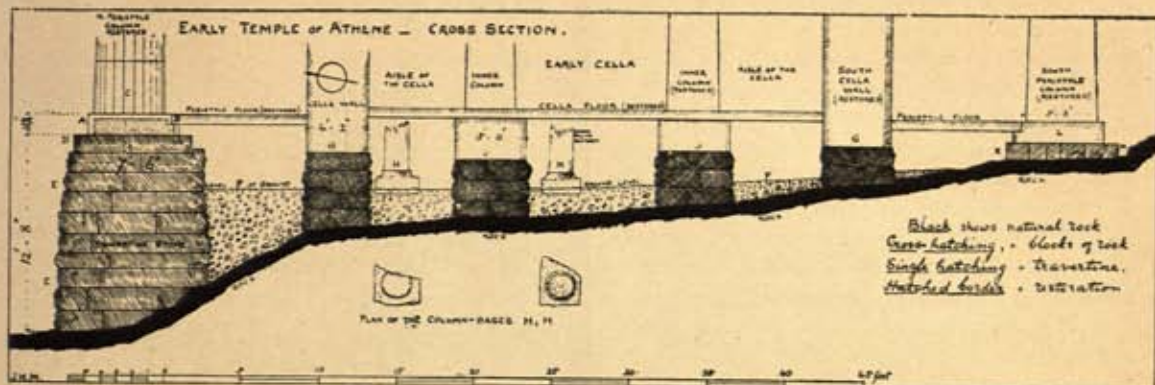


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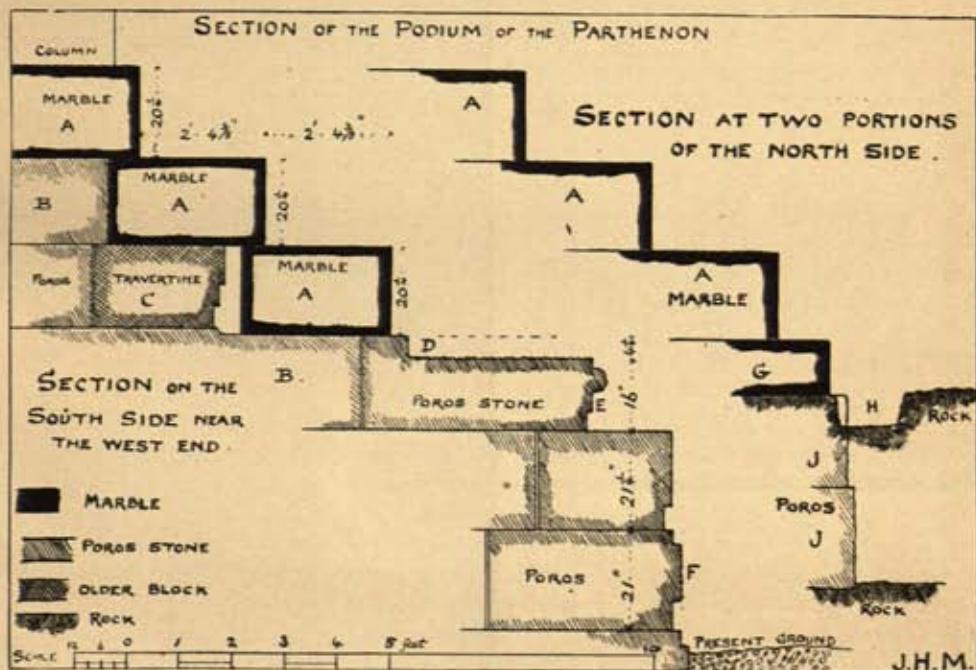


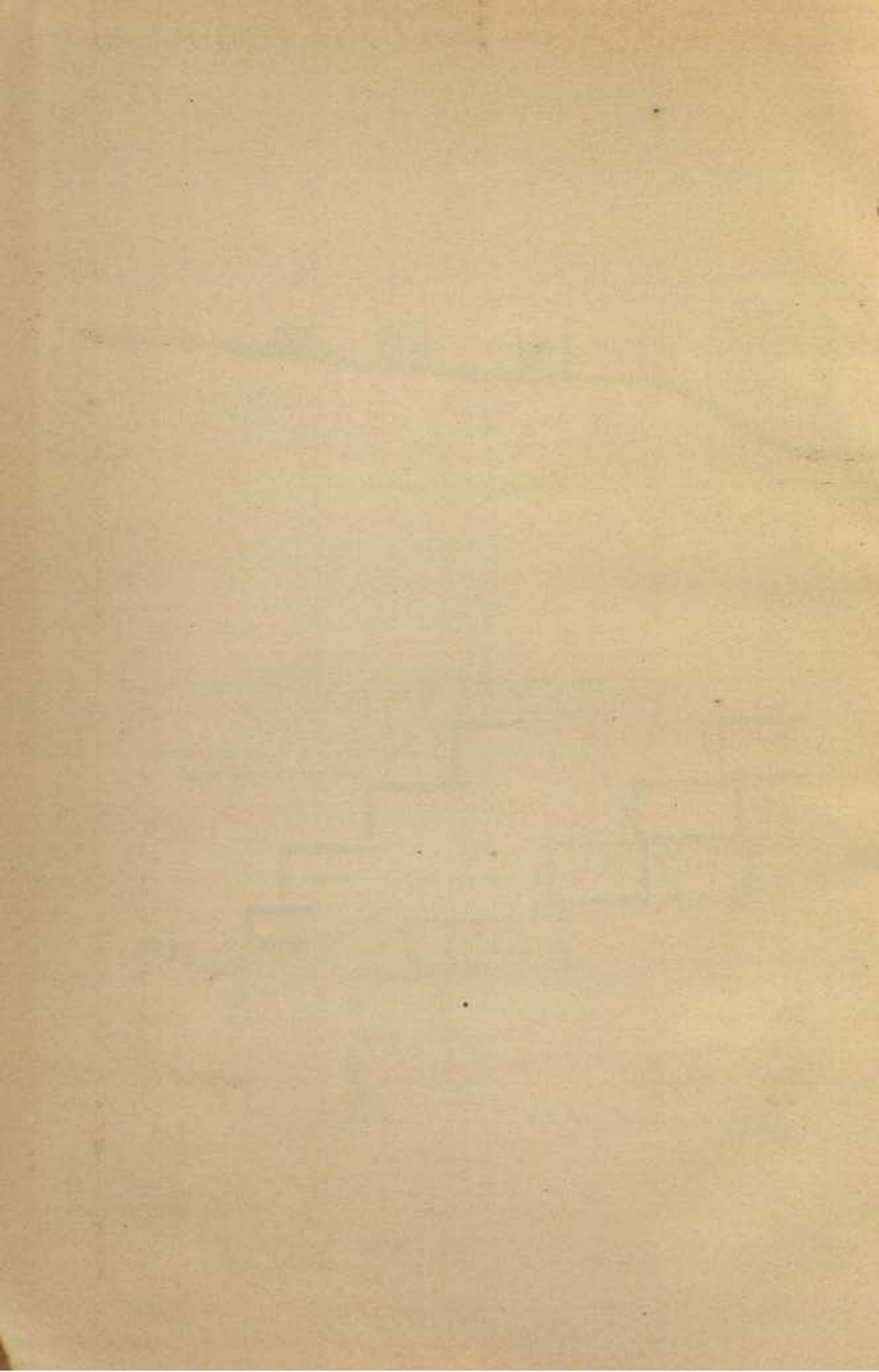


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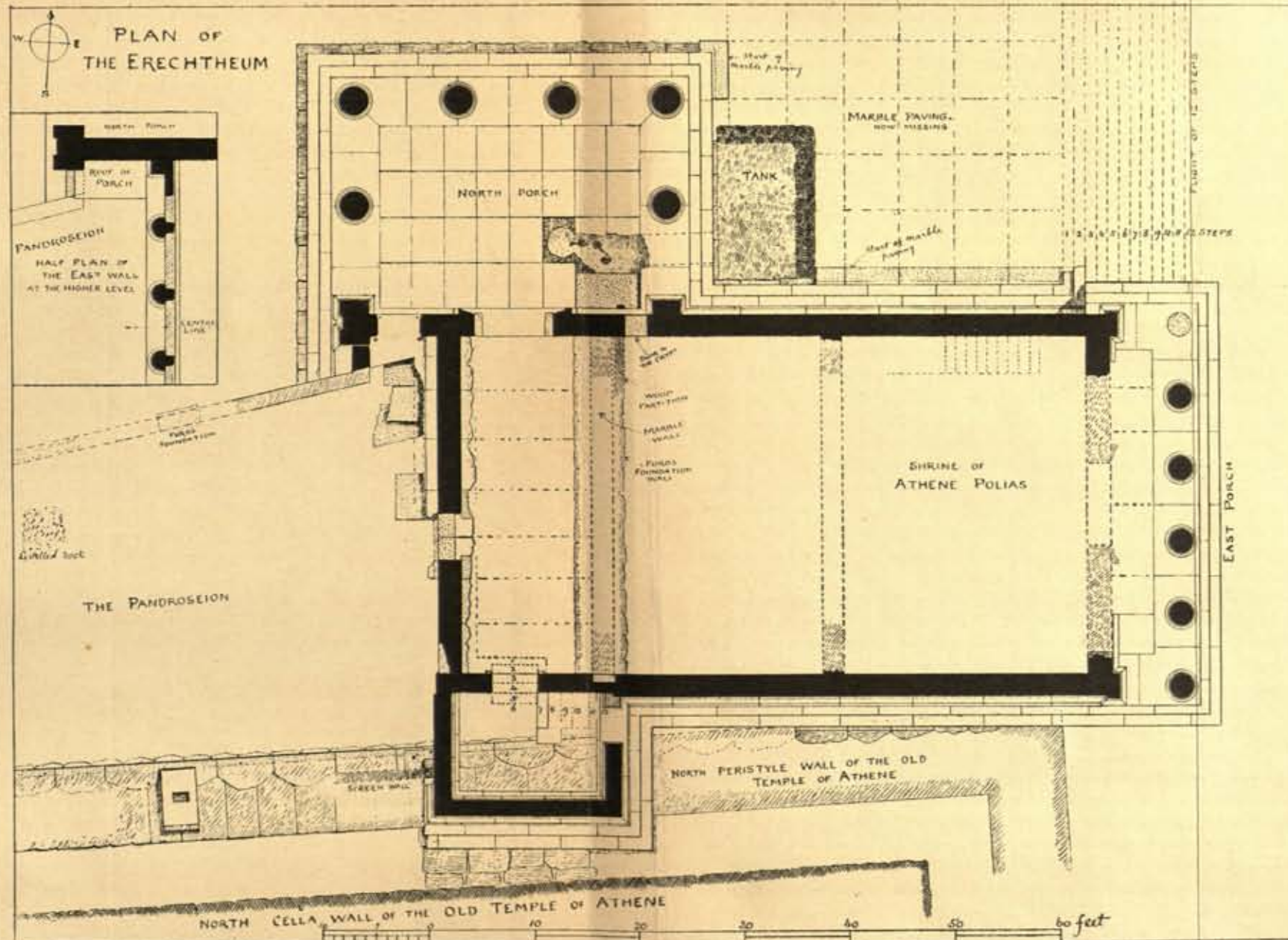


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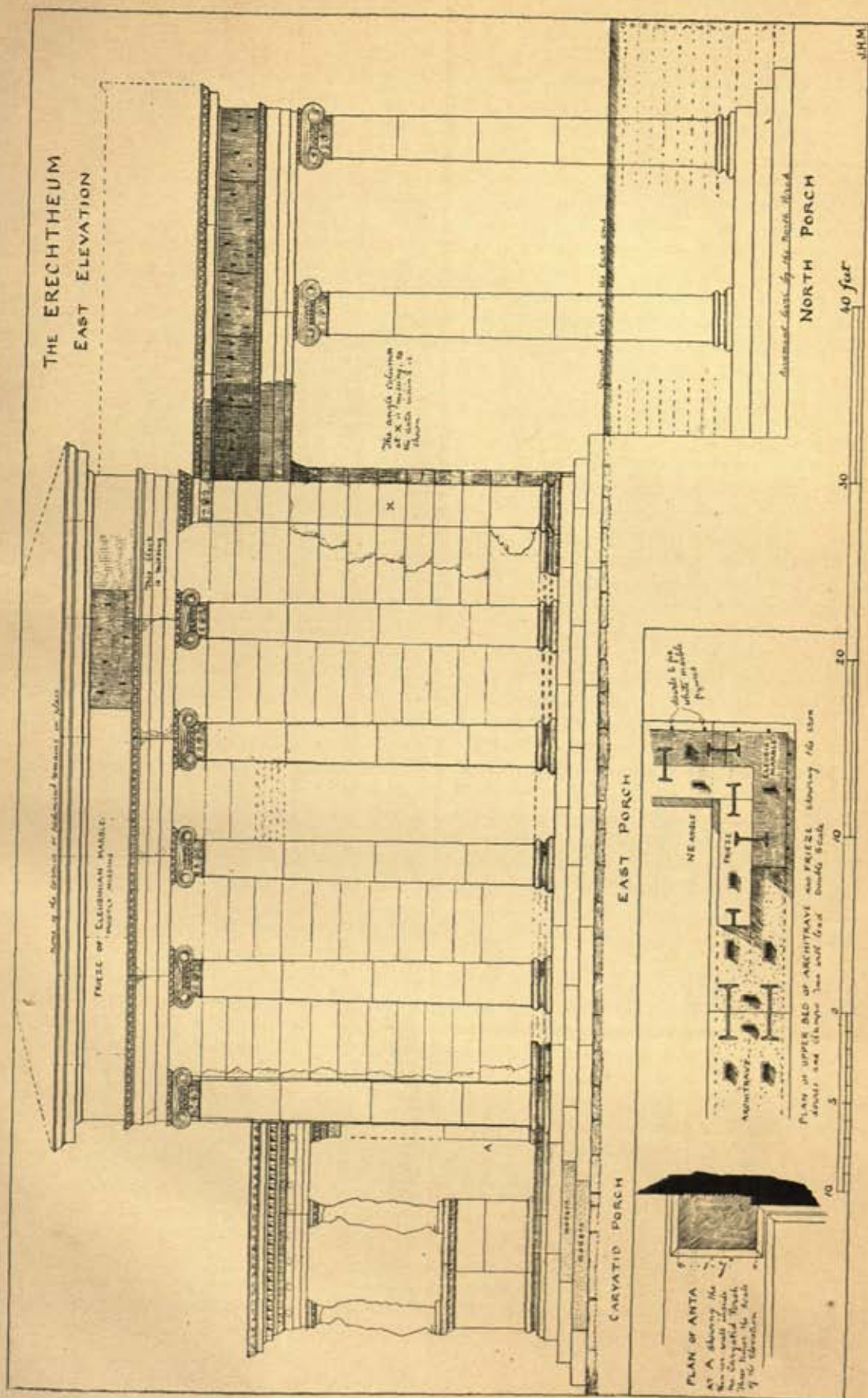




XIV



THE ERECHTHEUM
EAST ELEVATION



NORTH PORCH

40 feet

五

EAST PORCH

CARYATID PORCH

PLAN OF ANTA

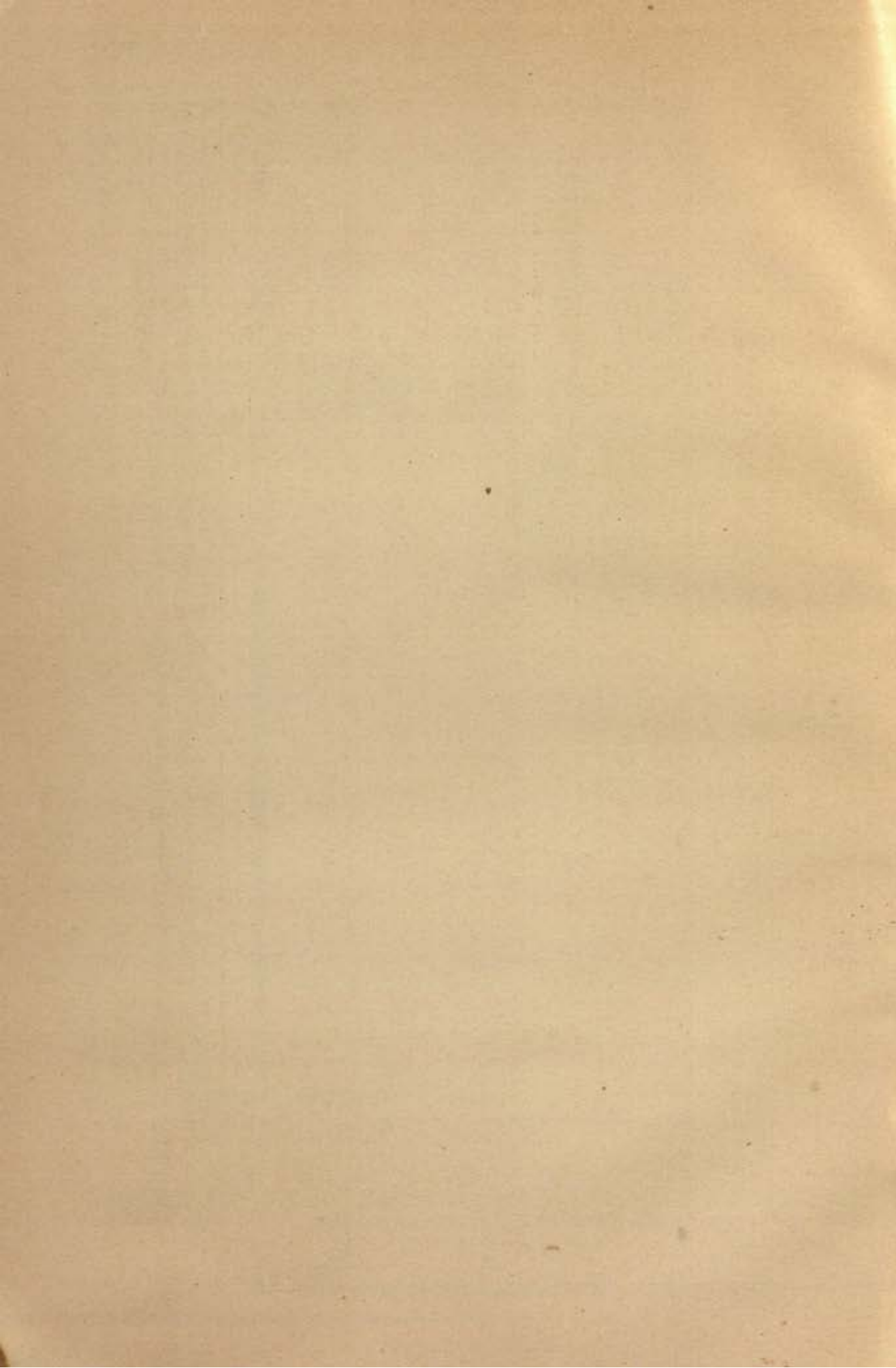
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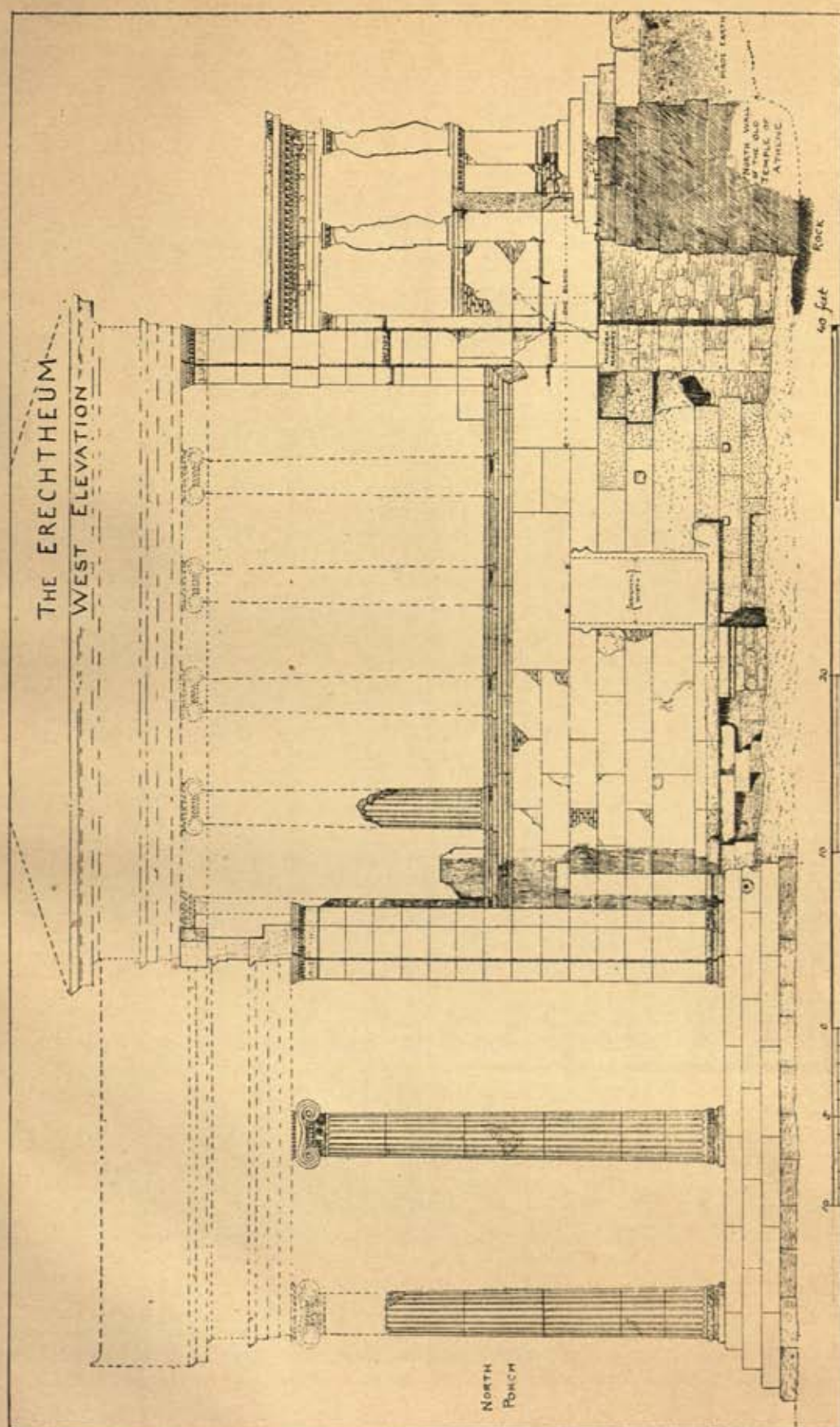
Diagram illustrating the upper part of a building structure, showing the roof, floor, and ceiling. The diagram is oriented vertically, with the roof at the top and the floor at the bottom. The roof is labeled 'ROOF' and 'FLASHING'. The floor is labeled 'FLOOR' and 'CEILING'. The diagram shows a series of vertical supports labeled 'ARCHITRANE' and 'FREEZE' on the left side.

20

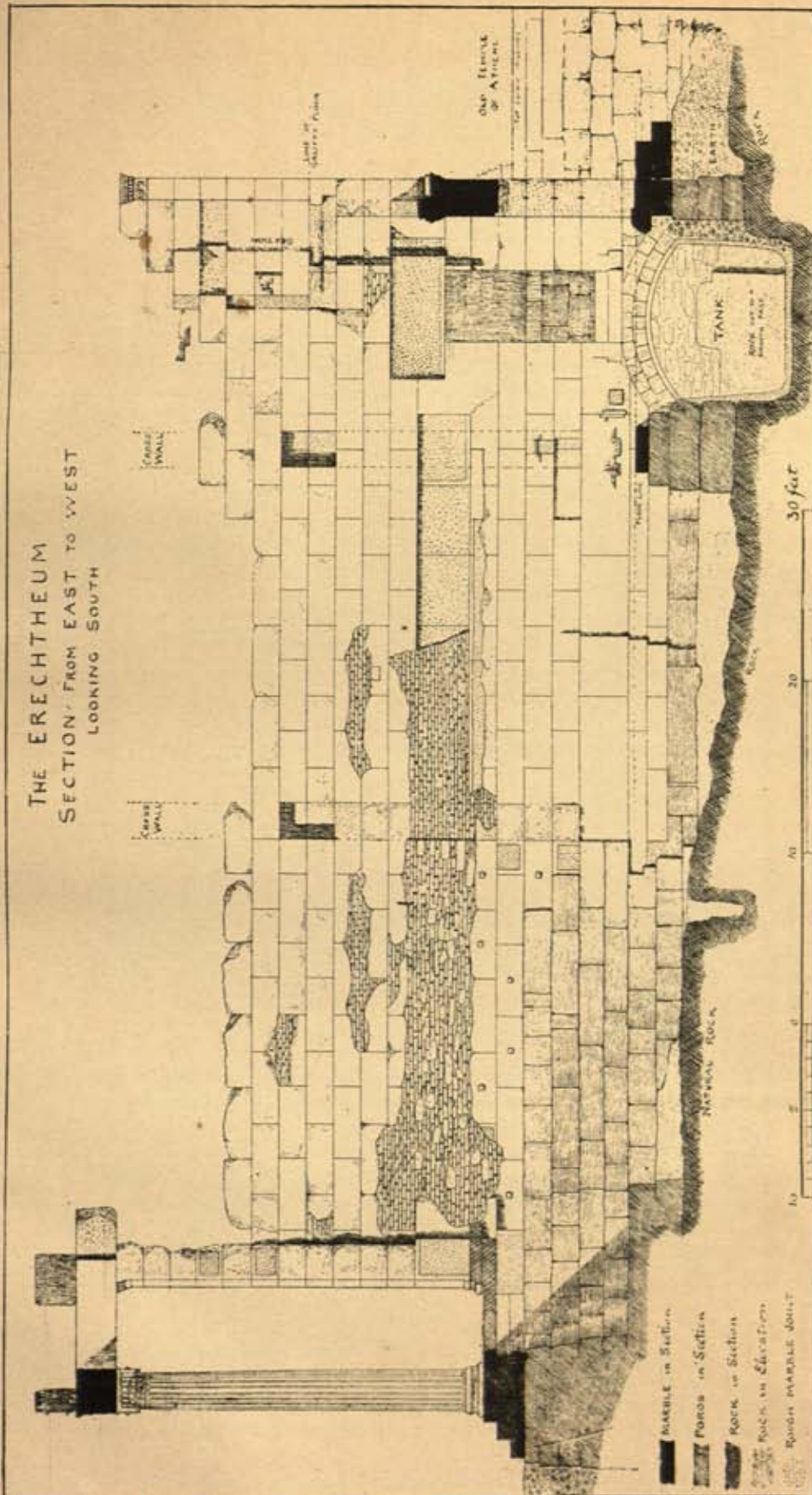
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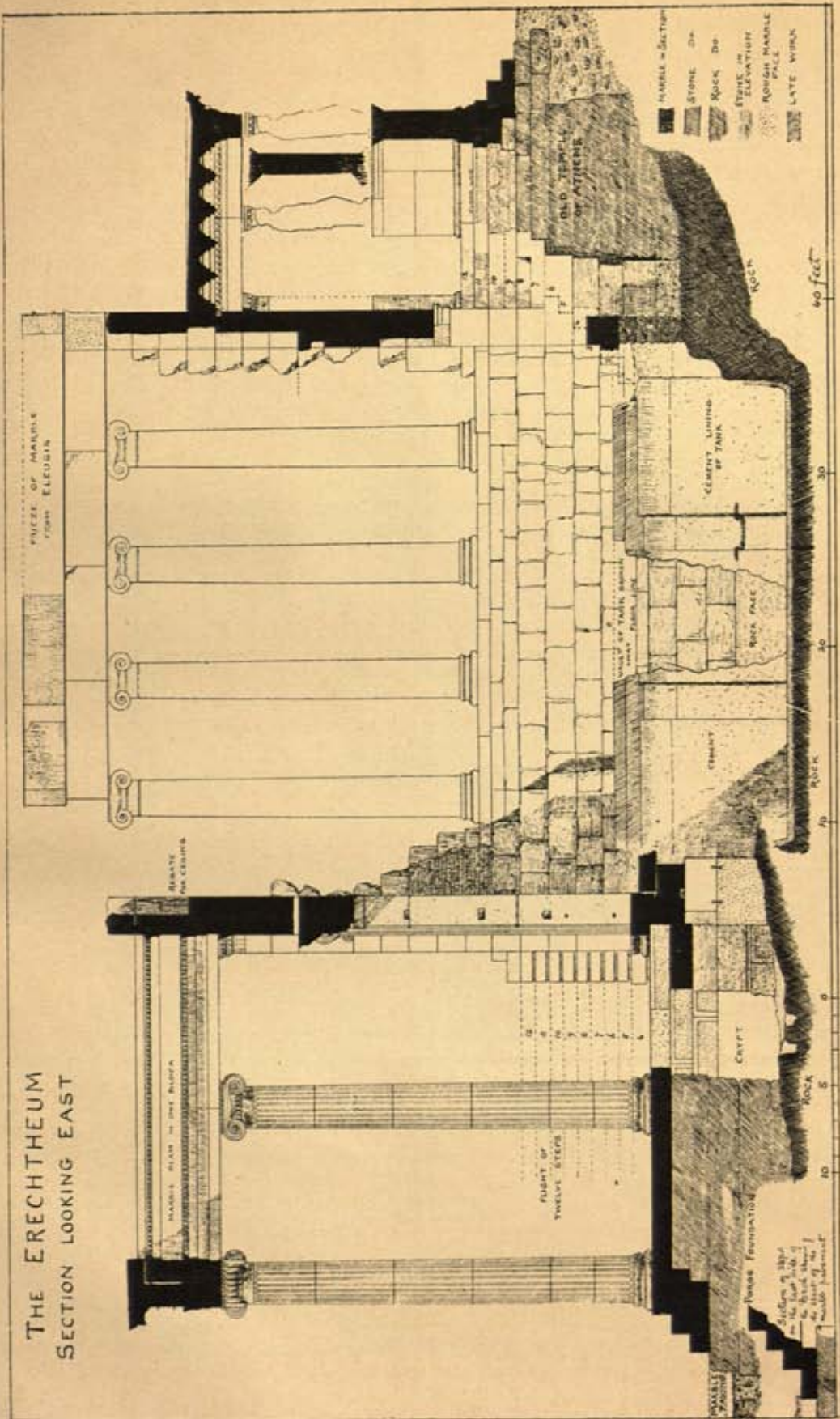
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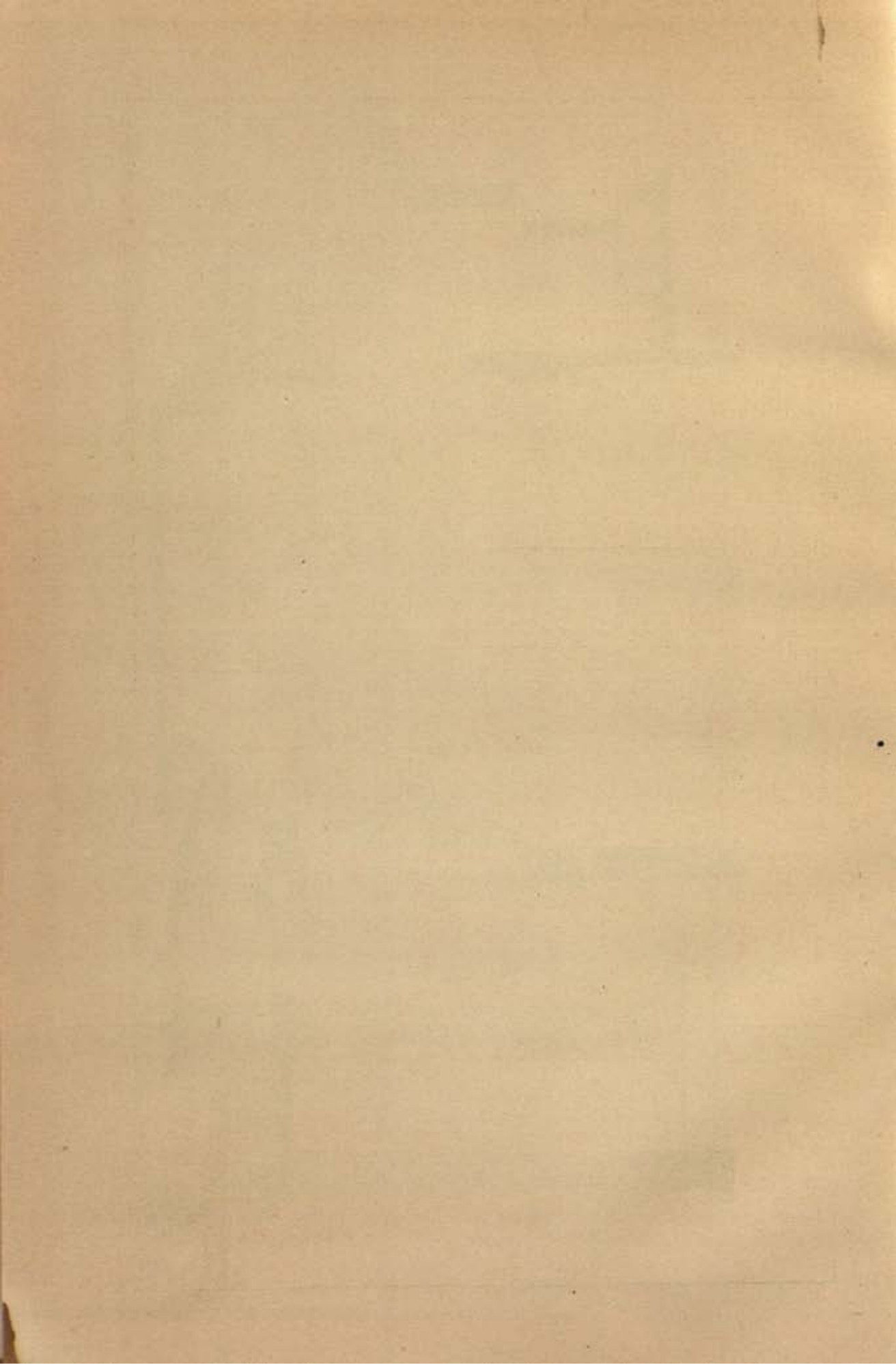




THE ERECHTHEUM
SECTION FROM EAST TO WEST
LOOKING SOUTH



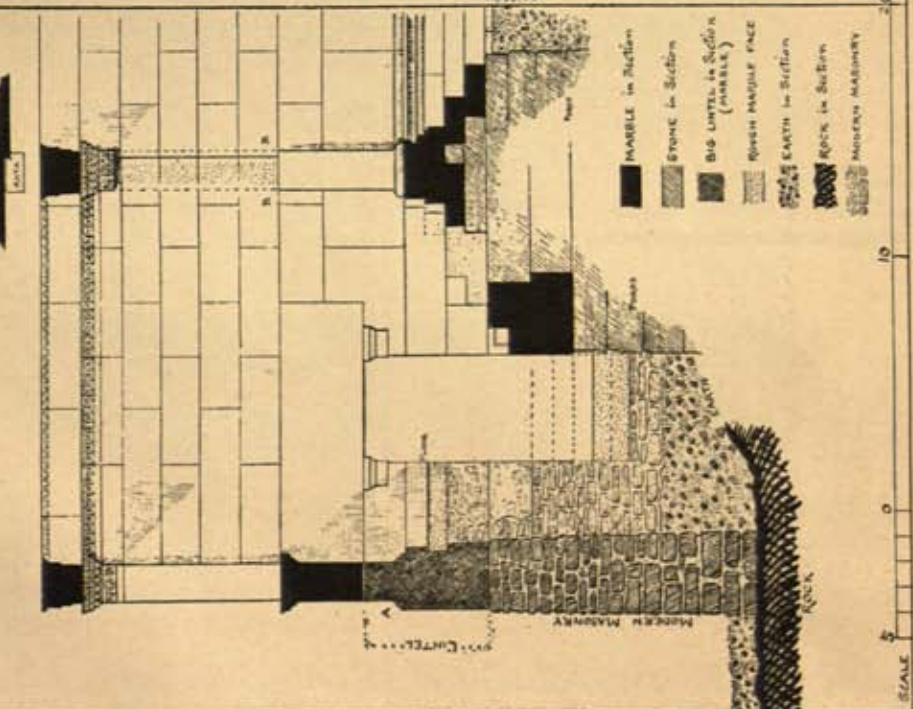
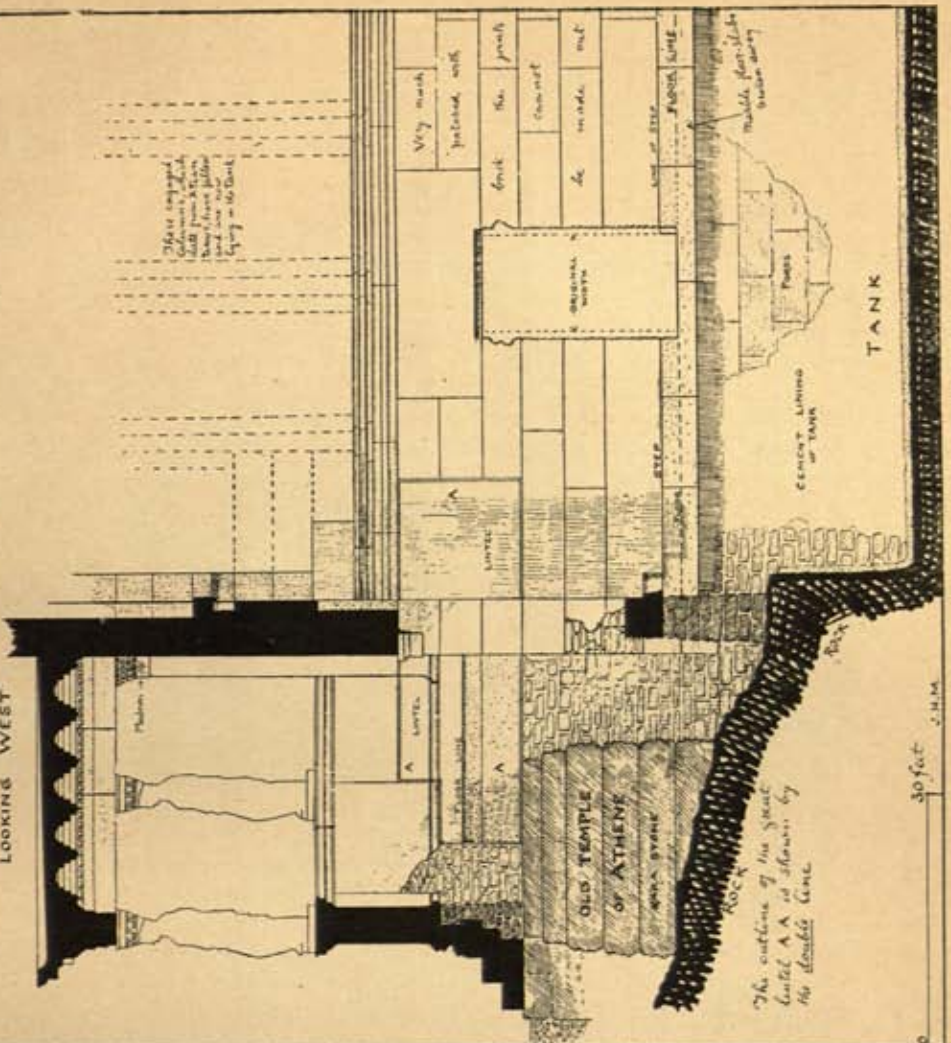




THE ERECHTHEUM

SECTION THROUGH THE CARYATID PORCH
FROM EAST TO WEST LOOKING NORTH

PLAN NO. 55

SECTION FROM NORTH TO SOUTH
LOOKING WEST

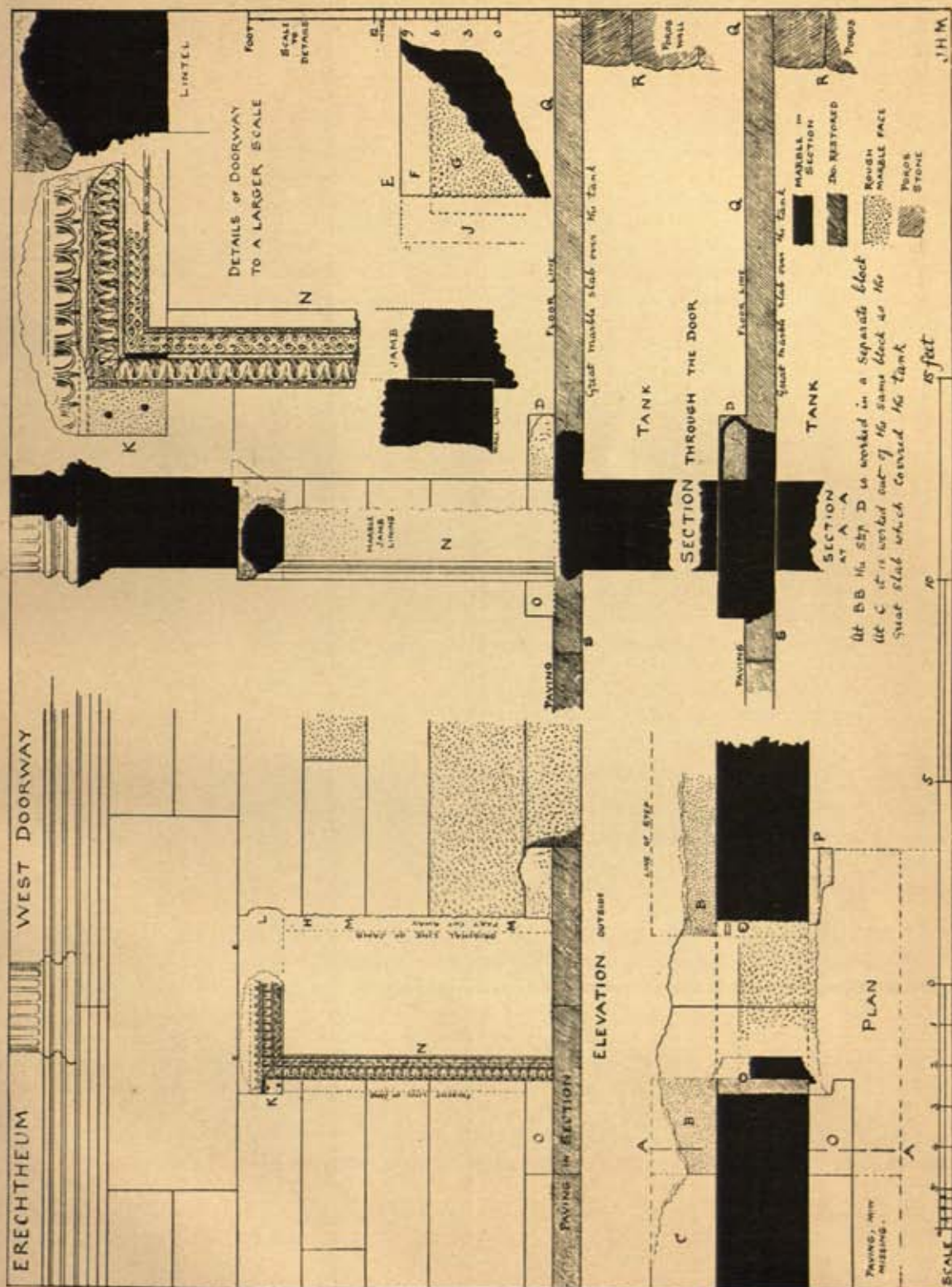
TANK

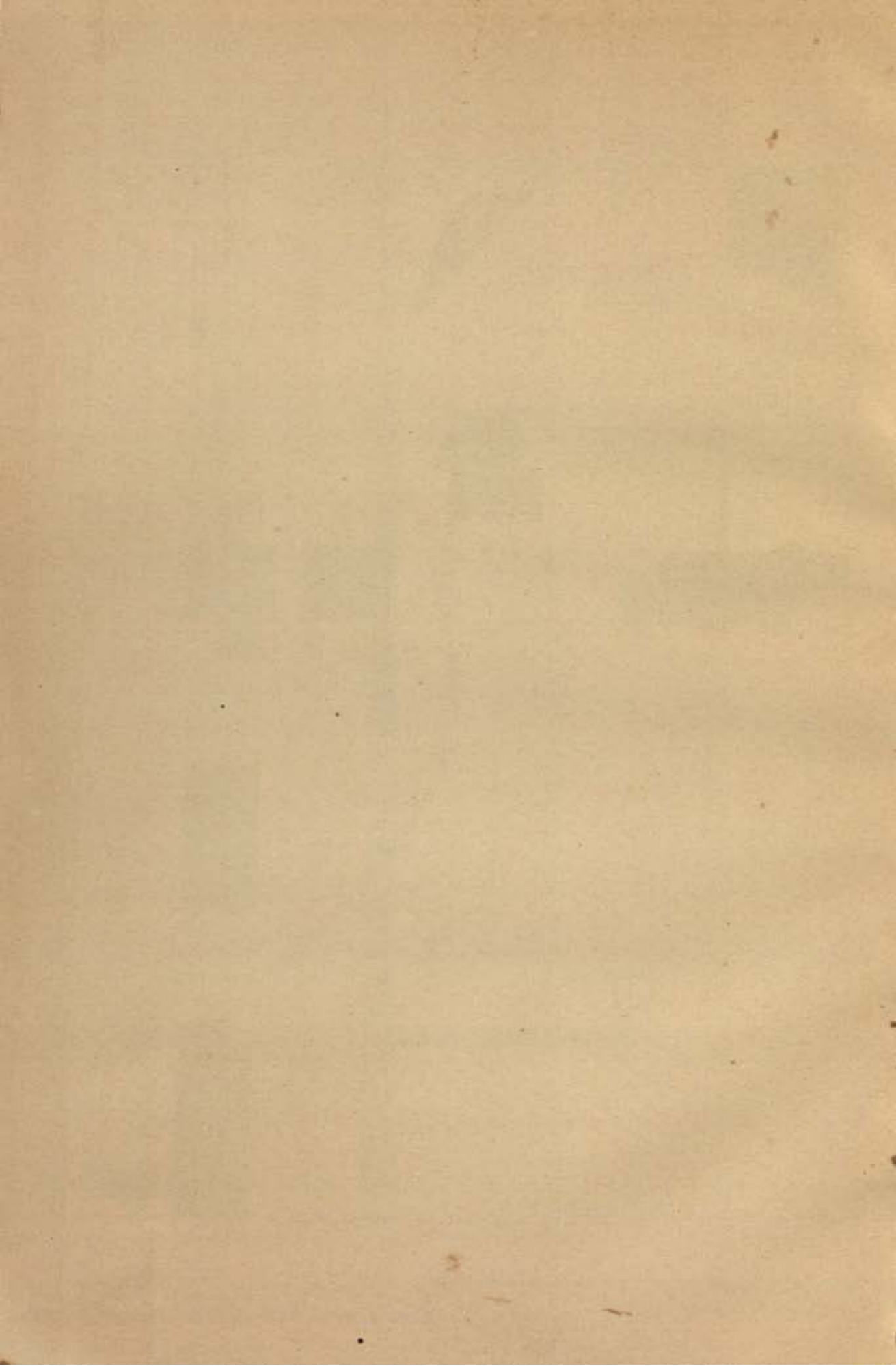
CEMENT LINDING OF TANK

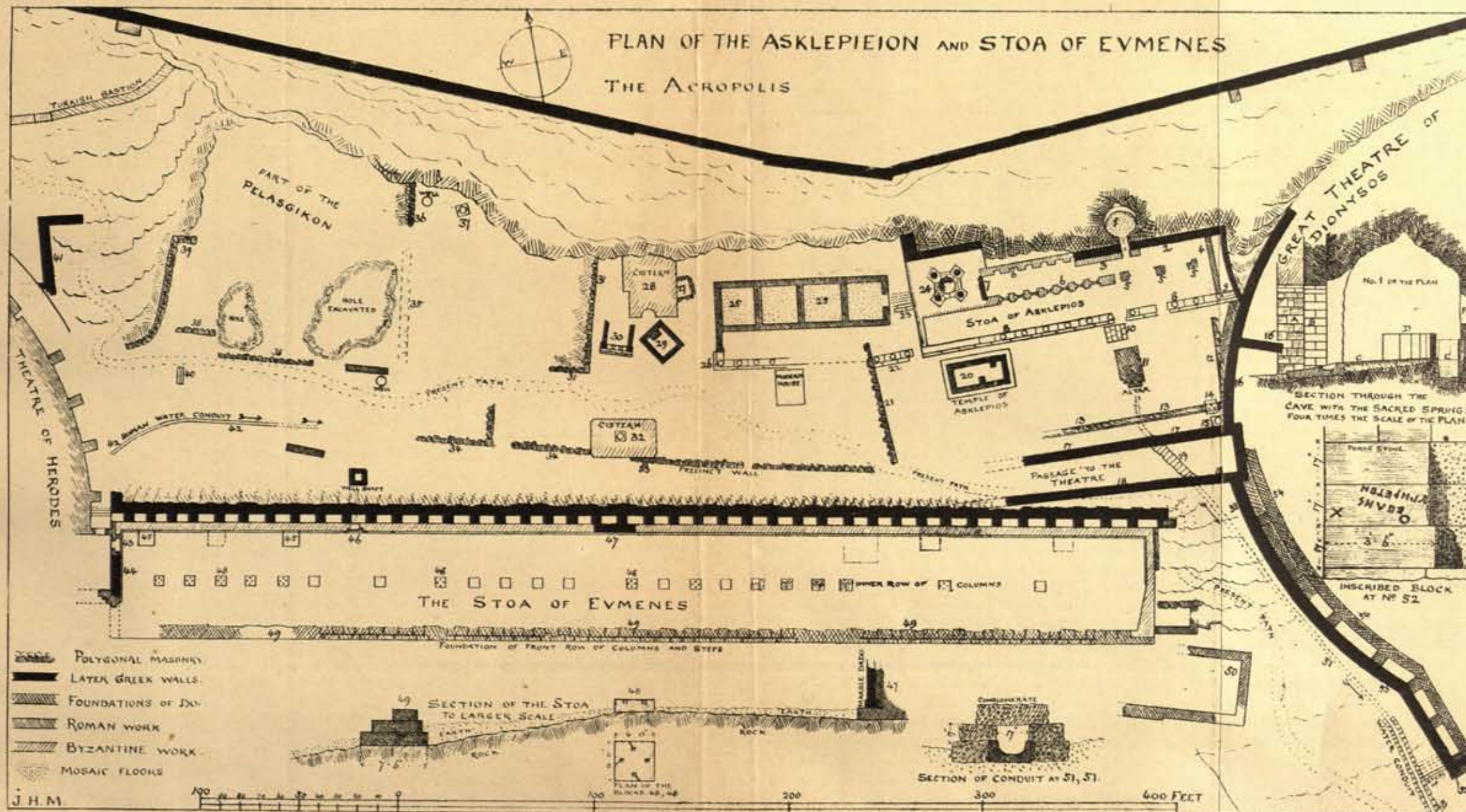
The outline of the great
lintel A is shown by
the double line.

30 feet

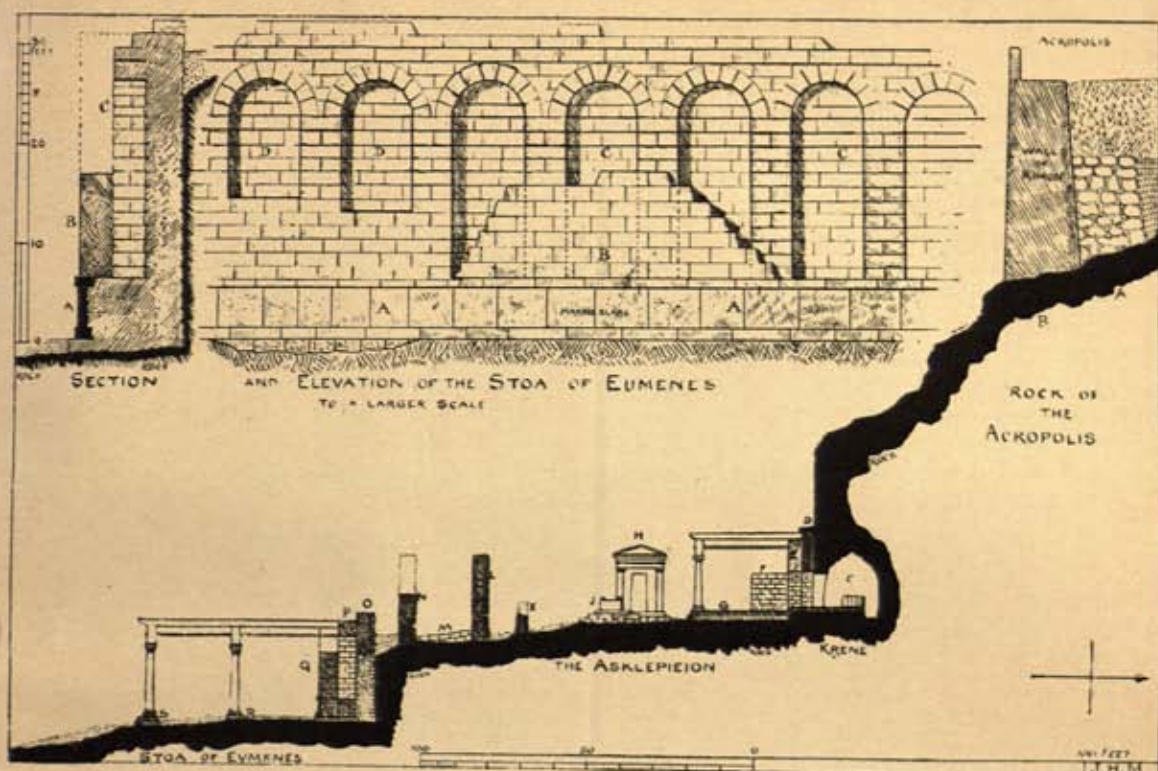
J. H. S.



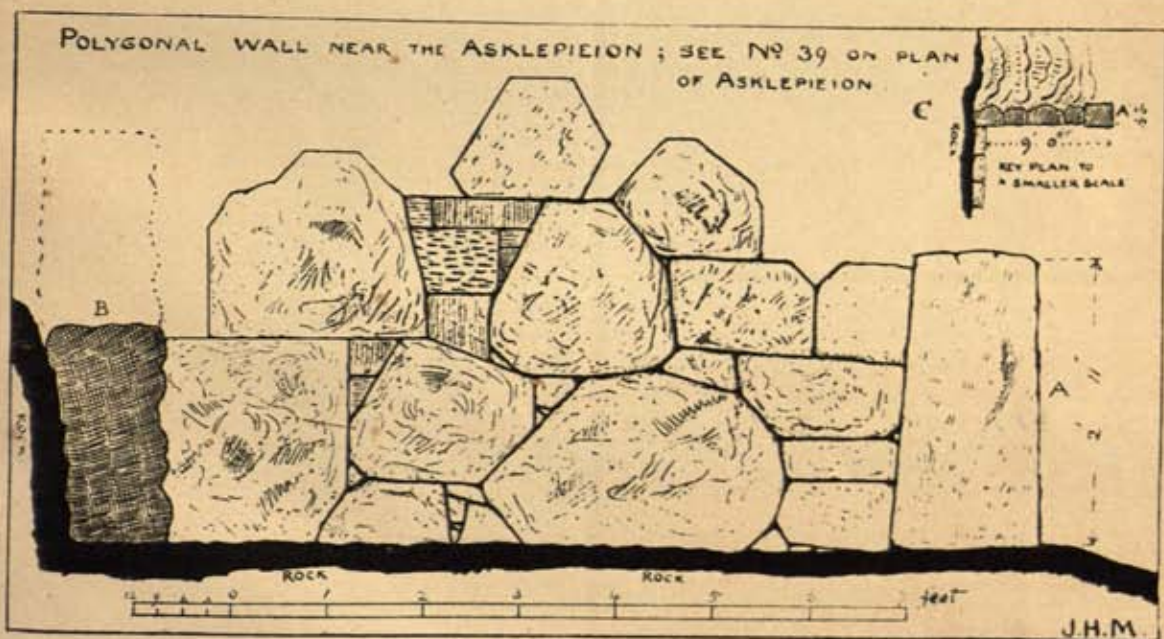




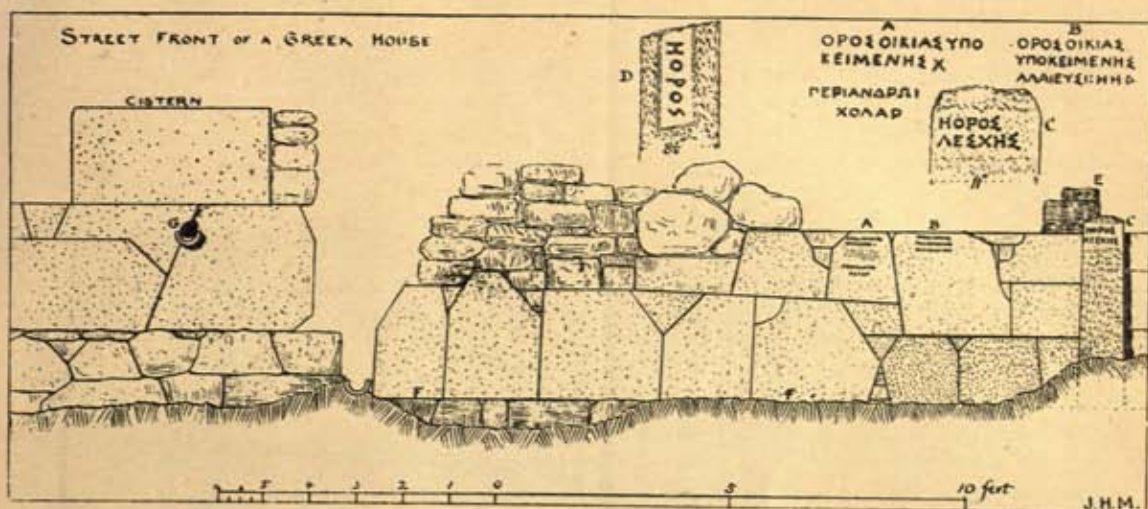
XXIV



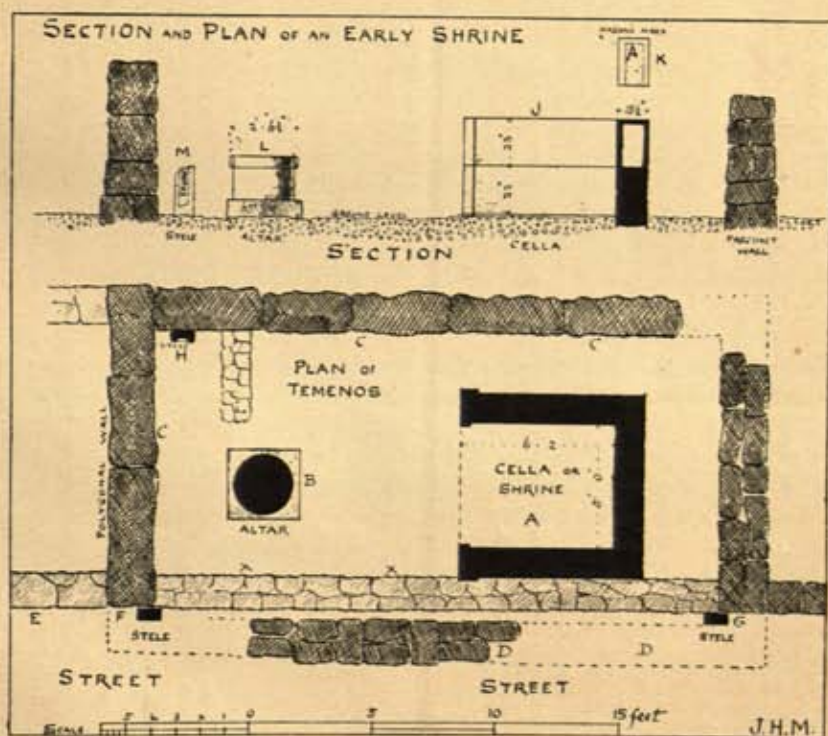
XXV

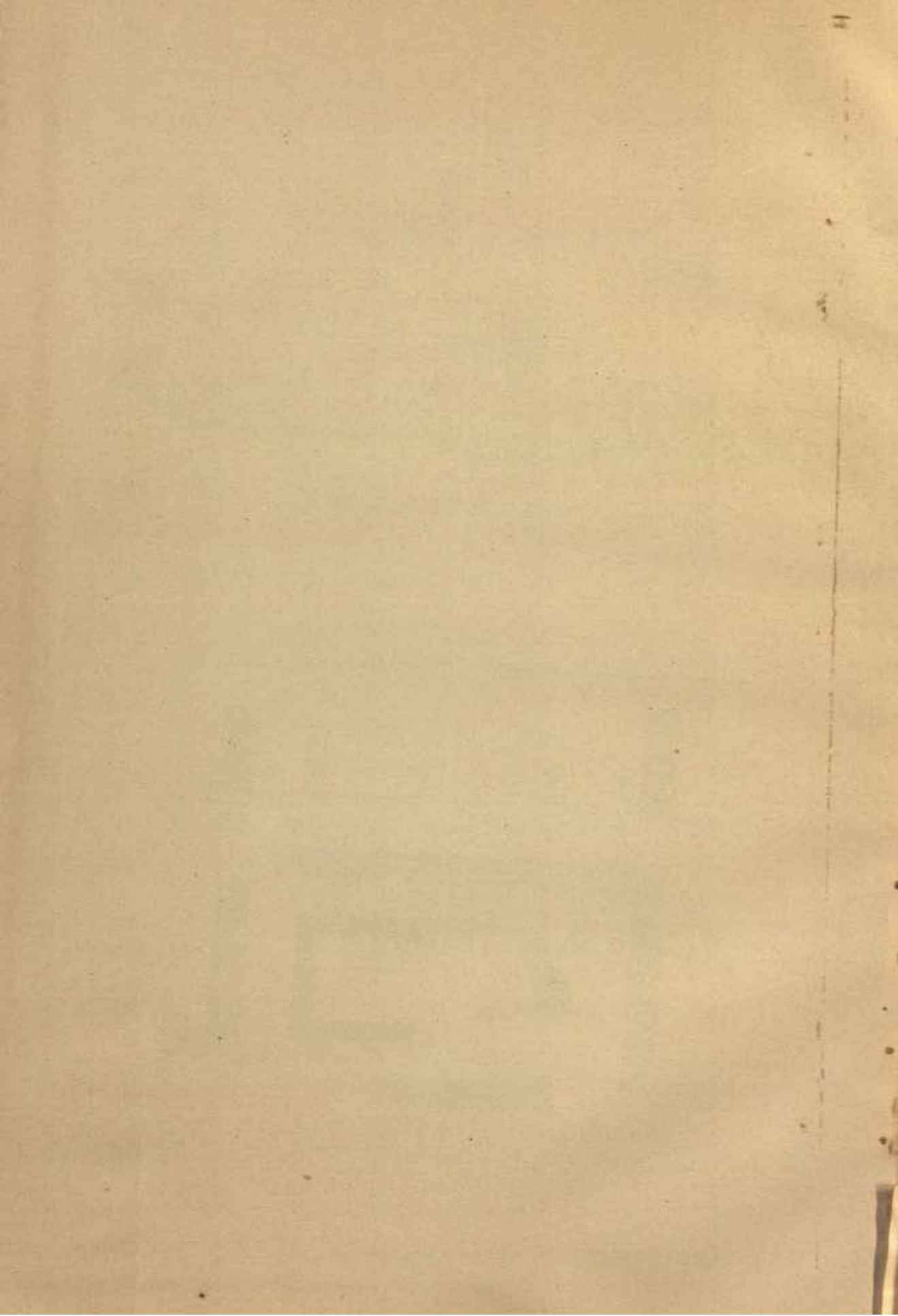


XXVI

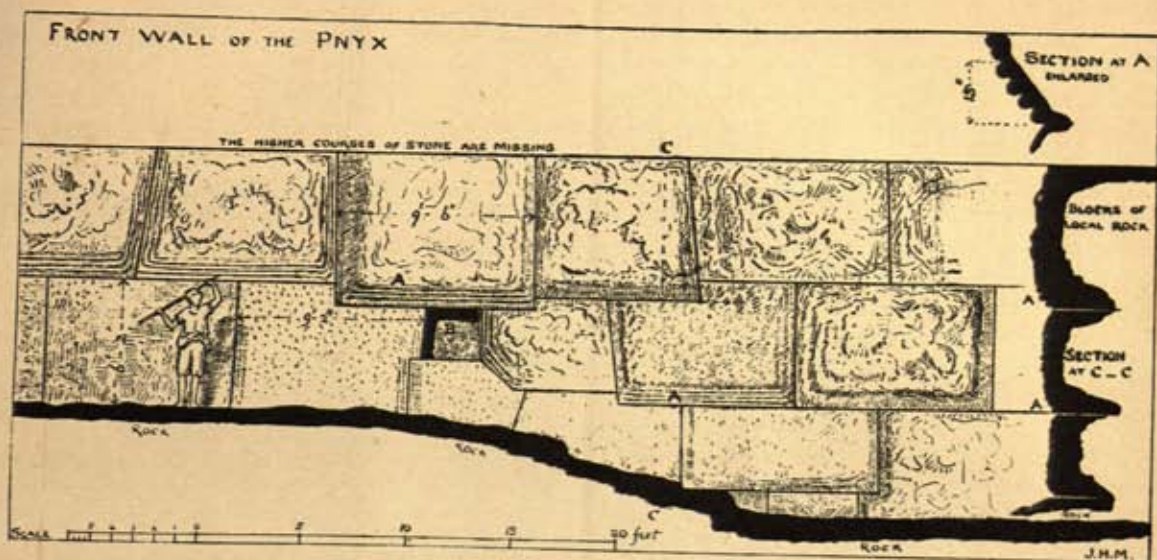


XXVII

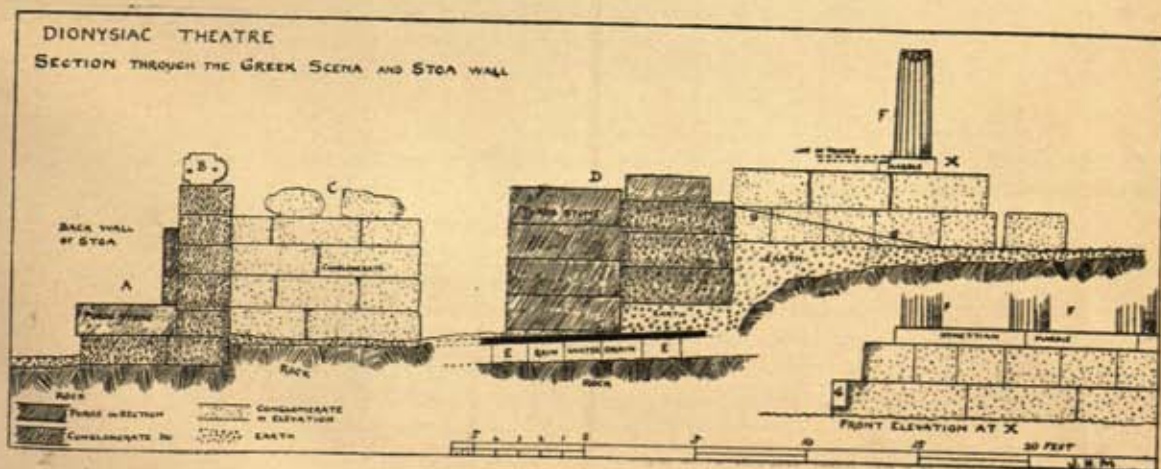


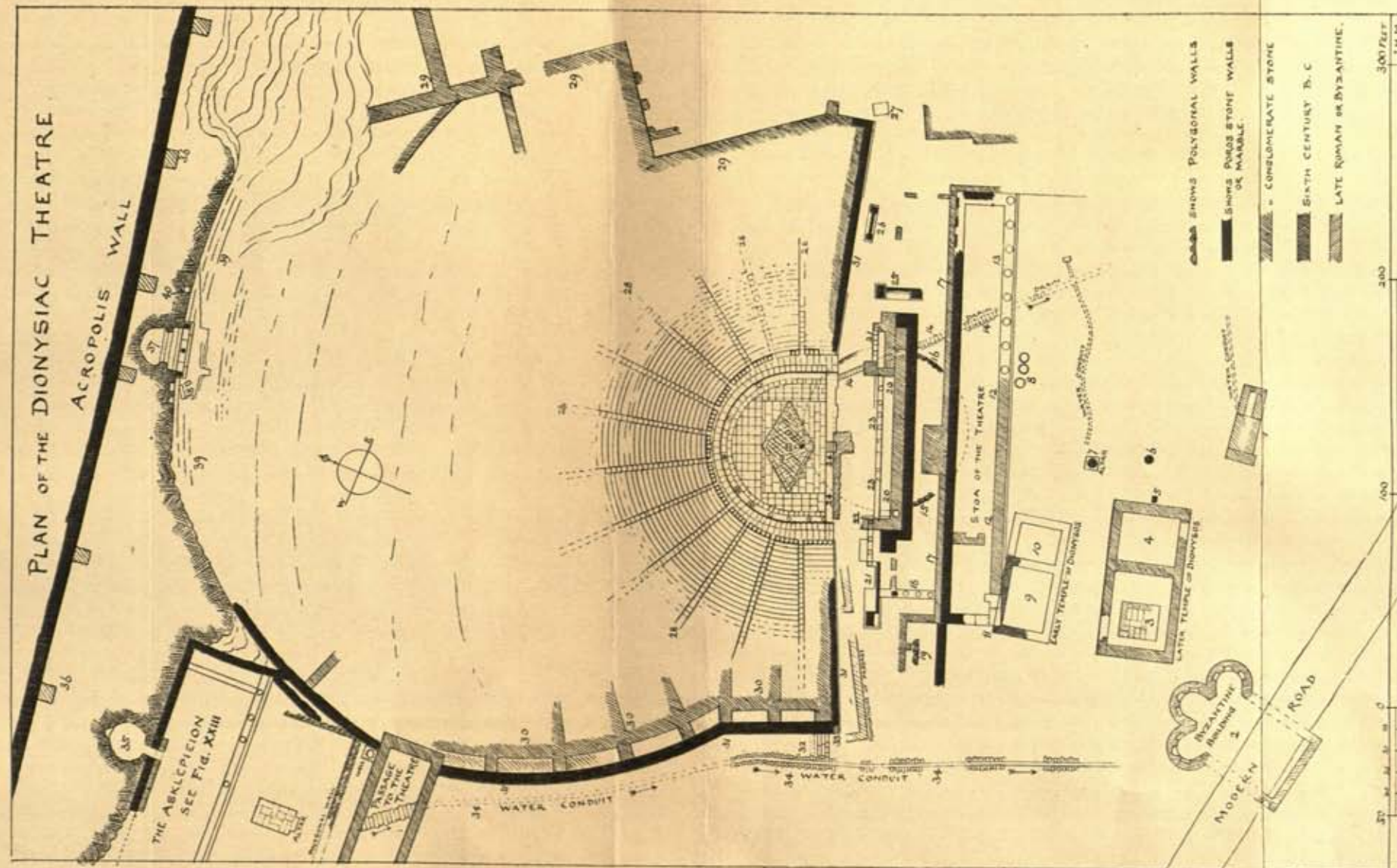


XXVIII

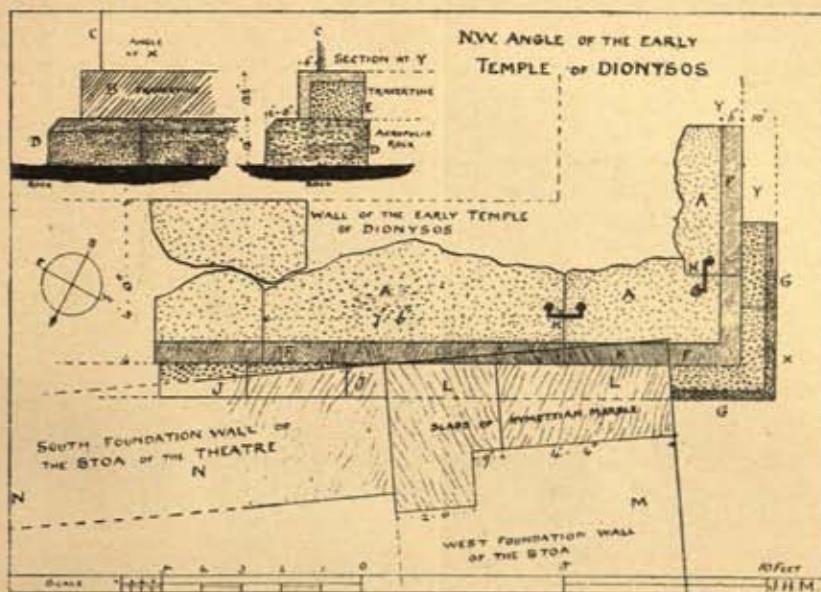


XXIX

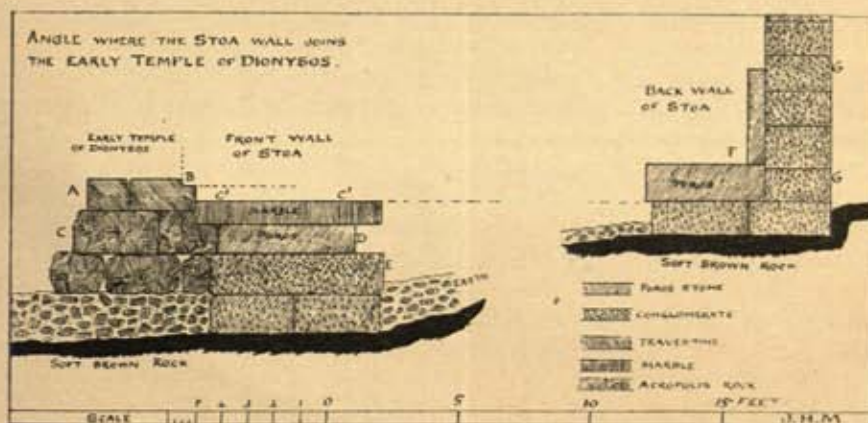


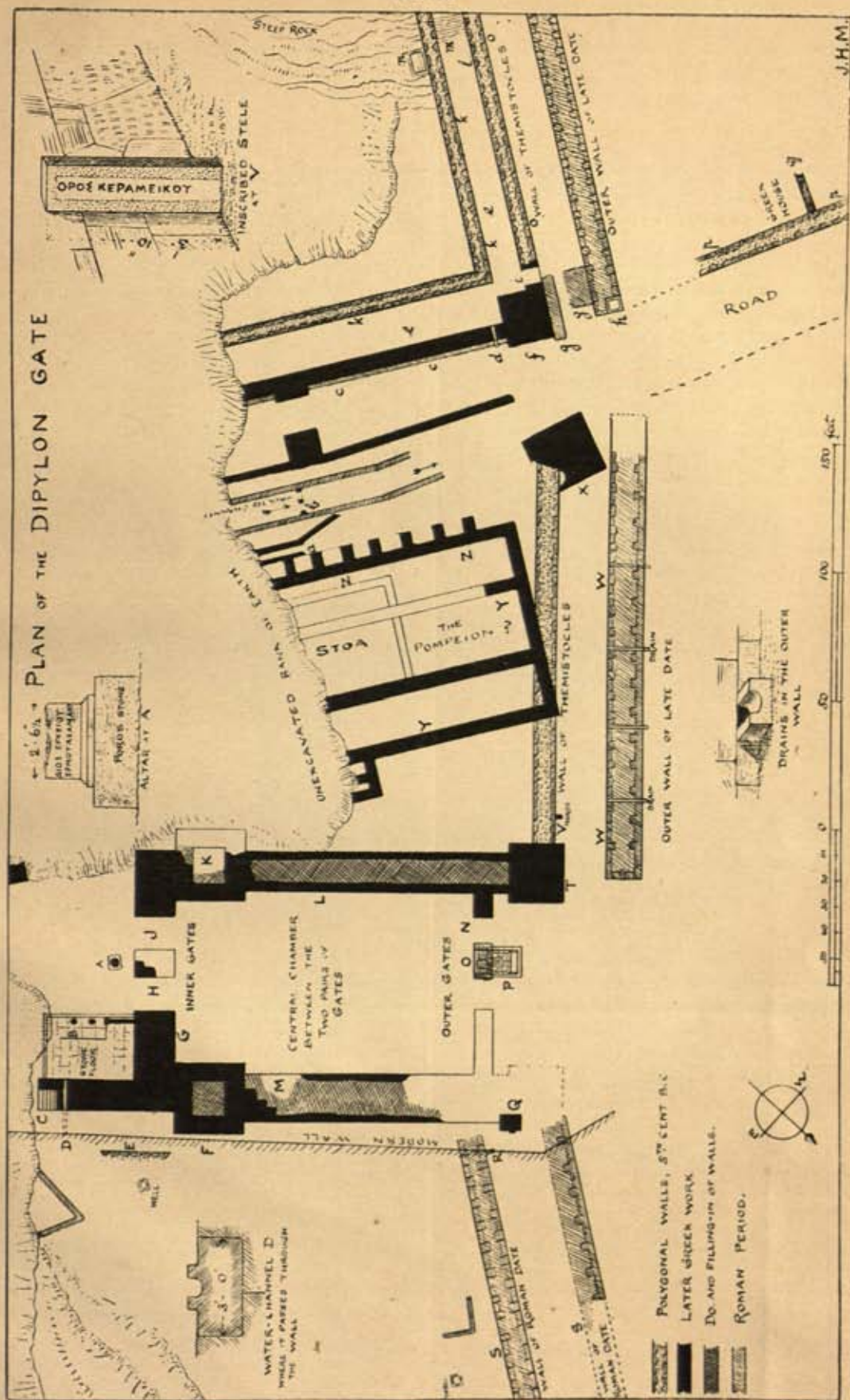


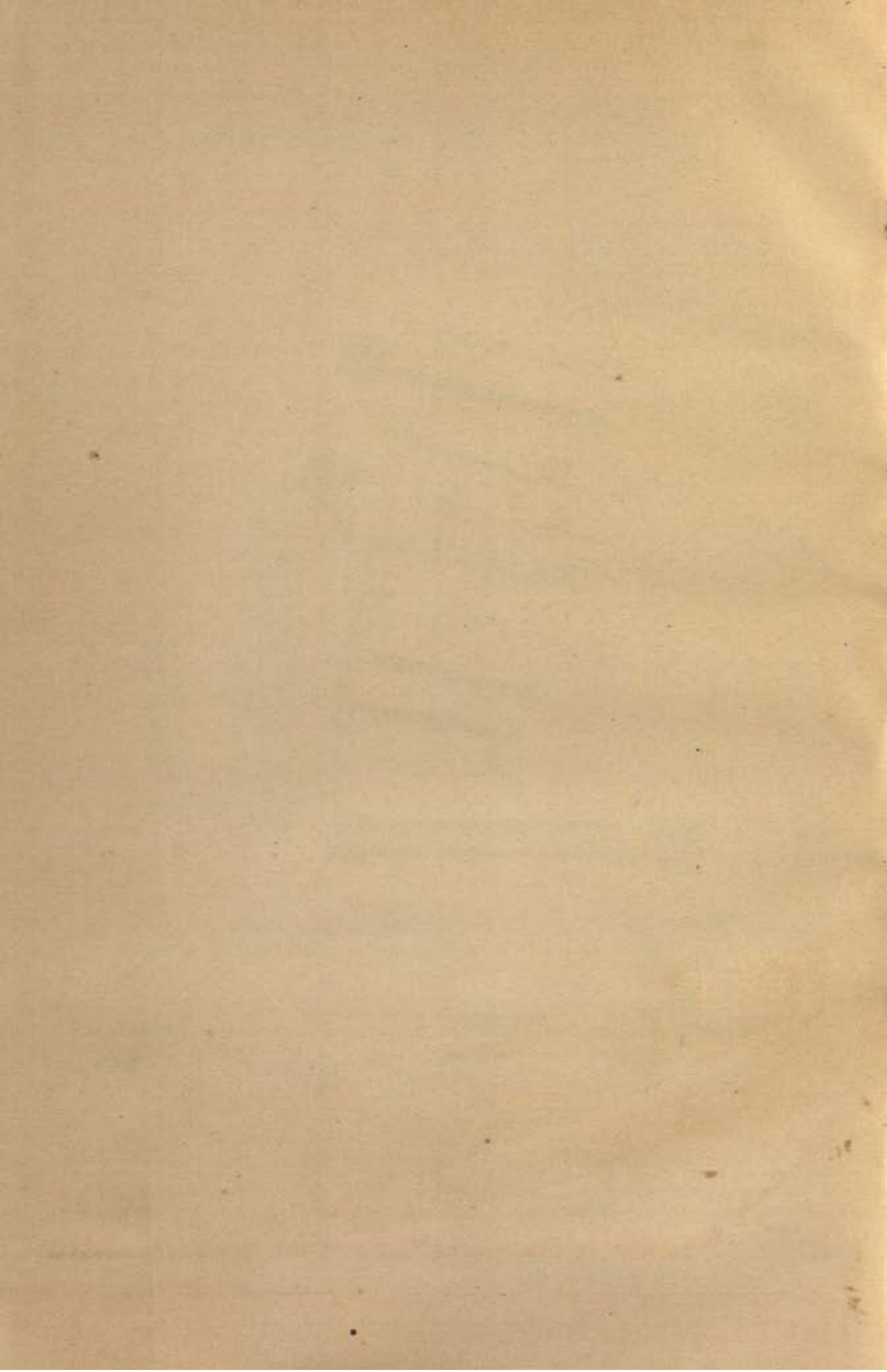
XXXI



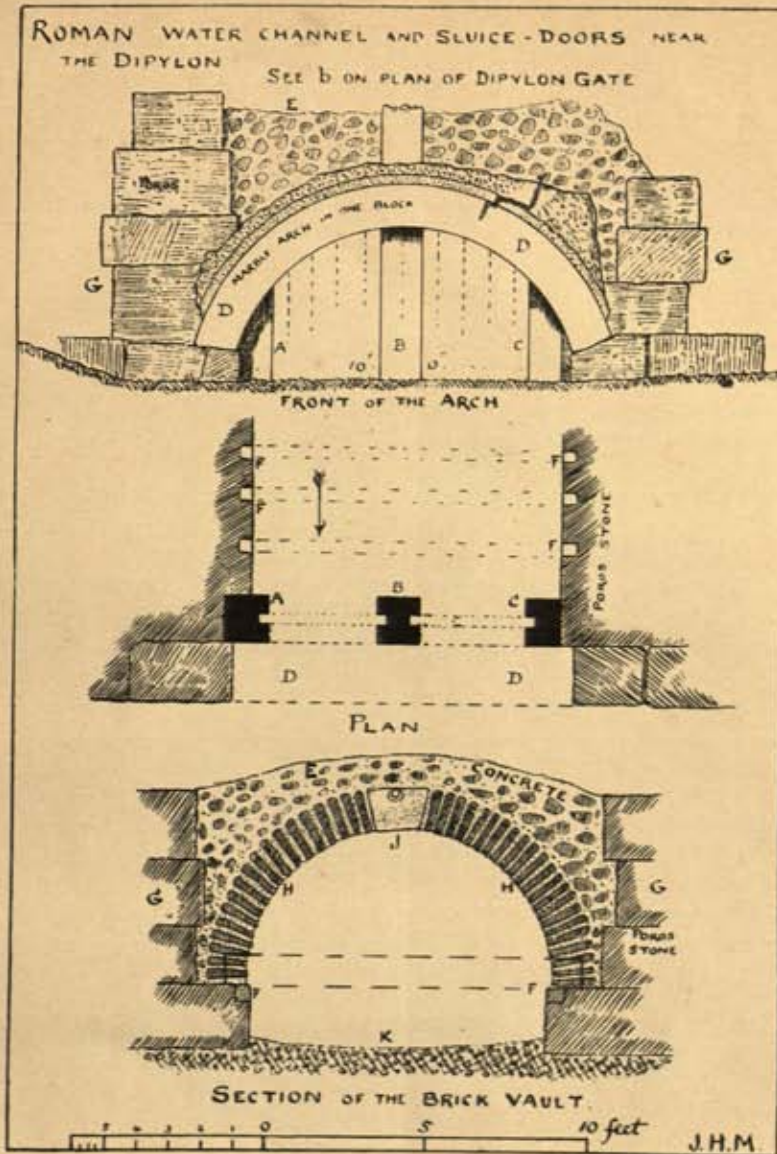
XXXII



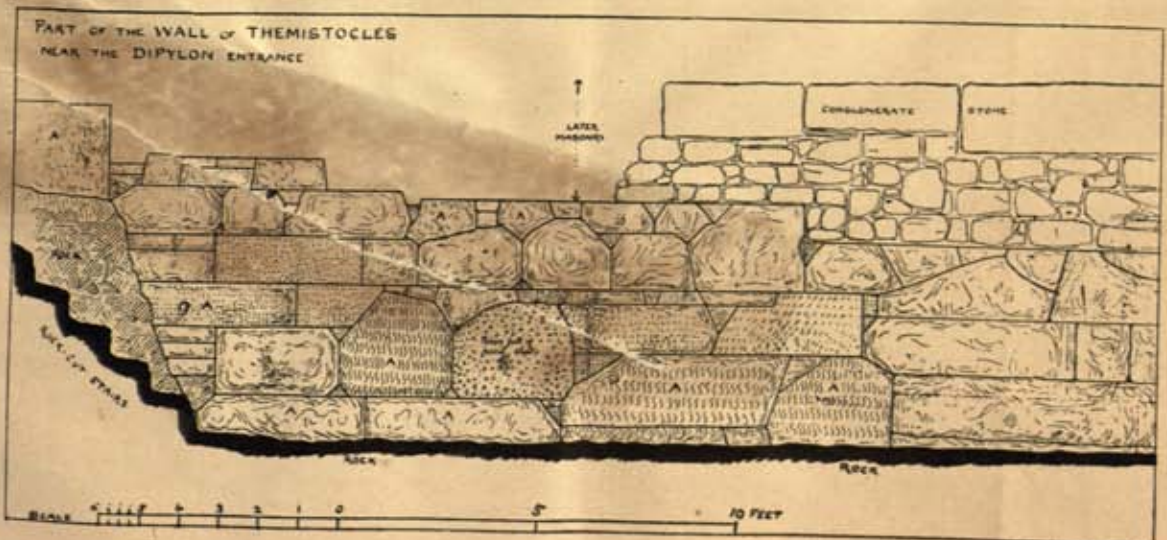




XXXIV



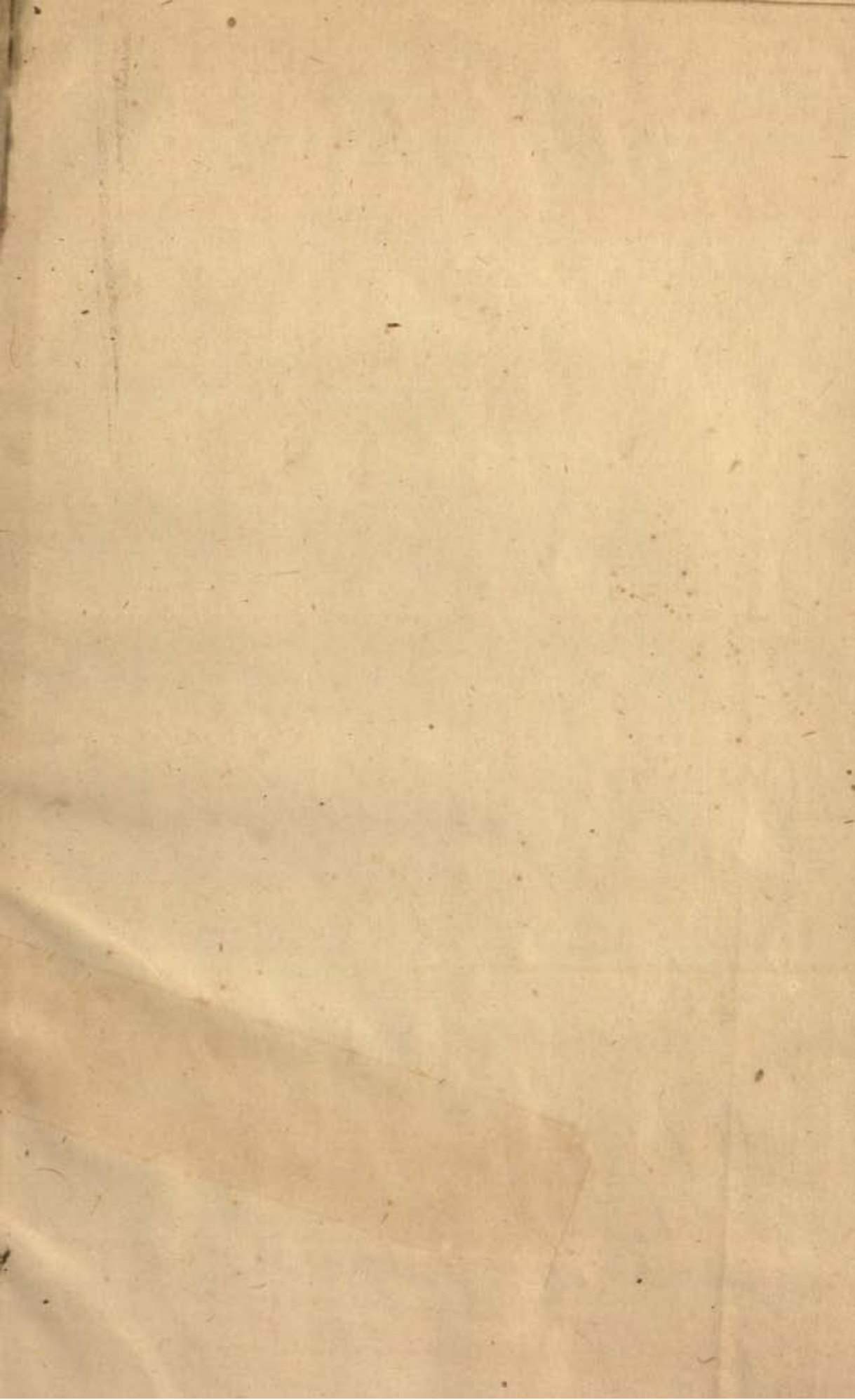
XXXV





461.6

5



CATALOGUES.

"A book that is shut is but a block"

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